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WEATHER CROPS AND MARKETS

Published Weekly by the
United States Department of Agriculture

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WASHINGTON, D. C. NOVEMBER 24, 1923. VOL. 4, NO. 21

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Review.

The largest hog runs since January sent hog prices sharply downward at livestock market centers, the top at Chicago falling below $7 during the week November 12–17. The liberal supply of short-fed light lights emphasized the unfavorable relationship between corn and hog values. Heavy beef steers moved slightly better than for several previous weeks, due to an improved shipping demand, but the undertone of the market was far from firm. Western grass cows and heifers sold at the lowest prices in years. Choice feeding lambs sold up to $13 at Chicago.

Fresh meat supplies were generally greater than the demand warranted. Prices on most classes were weak to lower, pork leading in the amount of decline.

Butter markets were firm during the week November 12–17, with no important changes in prices or conditions, except a weakening on undergrades. Withdrawals from storage were heavy. Imports were increasing, and of greater importance at the relatively high price levels prevailing.

Cheese markets closed relatively firm. Demand fair, with an apparent confidence in the situation on the part of dealers in distributing markets as well as at country points. Asking prices were held to more closely, with no general tendency to shade prices in order to get business. Dealers werre conservative, however, and holding reserve stocks to a point not much beyond reasonably certain requirements.

Fruit and vegetable markets were interested in the latest report of cold-storage holdings of apples released during the week November 12–17. Holdings of western boxed stock on November 1 were 30% greater than those of a year ago and 40% above the five-year average. Most of these supplies remain in the Northwest, where there was the largest apple crop on record. Shipments of western stock are running 14,000 cars ahead of last season's movement. Barreled apple holdings were slightly below the total for last November but one-third more than average. The carlot movement from eastern and central States still lagged 2,500 cars behind the total at this time in 1922. Prices of leading varieties showed little change, except that a firmer tendency was noticed for box stock. Sweet potatoes advanced in a number of eastern markets. Onions also were stronger in the East, while the middle-western distributing centers gave evidence of weakening. Best city price on Danish-type cabbage was around $25 per ton; the western New York f. o. b. market closed firm. Grape shipments have passed last season's output, and still averaged 225 cars per day, chiefly from California.

Wheat market was lower because of increase in stocks and a lighter demand. Prices were down about three cents for the week. Corn was also 2c–3c lower as the fall movement gets under way. A large percentage of arrivals still contain excessive moisture. Market for other grains was fairly steady, although oats and rye prices were fractionally lower.

The millfeed markets were unsettled and irregular. Prices were generally lower, resultiug from increased offerings. The easier tendency was also attributed to the abnormally light demand caused mainly by the feeding of new corn. Production of most feedstuffs was good and in excess of the demand. Storage stocks were good and interior supplies generally ample. The movement was fair.

Cotton prices attained new high levels so far for the season during the week November 12–17. The season's high marks were reached on November 16, when December future contracts at New York touched 34.62¢, and the average of quotations for No. 5 cotton in 10 designated spot markets touched 33.40¢ per lb. Active demand for spot cotton and continued scaling down of trade estimates of the present crop were among the chief causes of the advance. The average price of No. 5 in 10 designated spot markets was 33.35¢ per lb. on November 17, compared with 32.35¢ on November 10. December future contracts advanced 121 points at New York and 107 points at New Orleans, closing at 34.21¢ at New York and 33.54¢ at New Orleans.

Mild, pleasant weather prevailed generally, except that temperatures were considerably below normal in the more southeastern districts where freezing weather extended as far south as central South Carolina. There was some slight frost damage to tender truck in Florida, and more moisture was needed generally in the east Gulf and South Atlantic States. The weather was favorable for truck in the west Gulf section, but moisture was needed in California. It was very favorable for drying out corn in the upper Mississippi and Ohio Valley States, and husking made good progress in nearly all sections of the principal producing areas. Winter wheat was favorably affected by the weather, while range and stock conditions remain satisfactory. Rainfall hindered cotton picking in the northwestern portion of the belt.

Crop Reports

Truck Crops in Florida.

Beans.—In Sumter County there are 1,700 acres of fall beans at Center Hill, or double the acreage of last season. Cars are now moving, with the heaviest shipment expected to December 10. A total of 100,000 hampers is expected.

Cabbage.—From present indications the acreage of cabbage in Florida will greatly exceed the short crop of last year, when many sections almost abandoned the growing of cabbage. This year Polk County shows only a slight increase, but acreages at least double those of last year are being put out in the other important sections of the State, with fair-sized acreage at some points which had little cabbage last year. Plantings continue into December, and the final acreage is still in doubt, but from present indications it should be not far from 6,000 acres, comparing with 2,000 acres for the past season. Although dry weather has held back planting somewhat in a few places, the crop as a whole is more advanced than usual and should show a heavier movement in January and February.

Celery.—In Manatee County the acreage of celery may run slightly below that of last year. The crop shows good growing condition, and the percentage of January cars is expected to run unusually high. At Sanford the acreage set out by November 15 was 1,700 acres, comparing with 1,500 acres on the same date last year. The final acreage, however, is not expected to exceed that of last year. This crop is also showing good growing condition, and a few early cars are expected by January 1.

Lettuce.—In Seminole County, close to 800 acres had been set out to lettuce by November 15 and the crop is in good condition. Movement of early green lettuce has already begun, but Boston lettuce, which forms most of the crop, will start about November 20, with the heaviest movement in December. At Winter Garden an acreage like last year's is expected. The crop was one-third planted on November 15. Movement will begin December 10 and will be heaviest after January 1.

In Manatee County the first planting of lettuce is not half completed, but it is expected to be about the same as last year. Movement will begin about November 20, but will be mostly after December 15, with heaviest movement in January.

Pepper.—Manatee County has 225 acres of fall pepper, compared with 100 acres last year, and Orange County 400 acres, compared with 75 acres last season. Cars are moving from both sections, but movement will be heaviest after November 20. Plants are thrifty and vigorous and shipments are showing an unusually high percentage of fancy stock.

Strawberries.—In Hillsborough County the acreage of strawberries in the Plant City section has not been definitely determined, but is believed to be slightly under that of last year. In Polk and Osceola Counties the acreage remains about the same. Weather conditions have not been as favorable as last year and plants generally are smaller in size, with prospects of an average yield 25 % below that of last year.

Weed Infestation of Wheat Fields.

One-half of the wheat acreage of Pennsylvania in 1921 was infested with cockle (*Agrostemma githago*), according to reports from crop reporters to the department. In Maryland the fraction was nearly as high, or 47.5%, and in Virginia 44.3%. The inquiry was confined to these three States on the Atlantic coast and to six North Central States and to Montana. In the latter group the percentages of wheat area infestation by cockle were lower—26.8% in Minnesota, 25.5% in Missouri, 23.1% in Montana, 20.1% in North Dakota, 16.2% in South Dakota, and 4.4% in Illinois.

Inquiry was also made concerning the percentage of all wheat fields, regardless of size, infested by this weed, and the reports indicated much larger percentages than those representing wheat areas. They were as high as 69.5% in Maryland and 68.5% in Pennsylvania, and as low as 28.1% in South Dakota and 10.2% in Illinois.

The percentages given refer to the proportion of the entire wheat area and of number of wheat fields, respectively, in which the specified weeds are found and do not refer to the proportion of the wheat land actually occupied by the weeds.

No information with regard to the degree of weed infestation in wheat fields previously existed. The returns were summarized by districts (about nine to each State), and the district averages were weighted in computing State averages. The district figures are medians rather than arithmetic averages, which would have been somewhat higher.

Infestation of the wheat area by garlic (*Allium vineale*) was 38.4% in Maryland, 19.0% in Virginia, 11.0% in Pennsylvania, 7.1% in Missouri, and 5.6% in Illinois. The inquiry concerning this weed did not extend to other States. The percentages representing the infestation of wheat fields, instead of wheat area, are much larger.

Cheat (*Bromus secalinus*) infestation was 29.6% of the wheat area in Missouri, 13.7% in Pennsylvania, 12.6% in Illinois, 11.3% in Maryland, and 9.2% in Virginia, with larger percentages for wheat fields. This inquiry did not cover the other States.

Three other weeds were embraced in the inquiry for four States. Wild peas infested 23.0% of the wheat area in Minnesota, 9.4% in Montana, 6.9% in North Dakota, and 1.3% in South Dakota. The pecentages for king head were 9.1% in Minnesota, 6.8% in North Dakota, 2.7% in Montana, and 0.2% in South Dakota. For rye in wheat fields, the percentage of infestation was 11.1% of the area in North Dakota, 6.5% in Minnesota, 4.6% in Montana, and 4.4% in South Dakota. For wheat fields, instead of area, the percentages were not always greater.

The density of infestation of wheat fields by these weeds was not a feature of the inquiry, nor the extent, if any, to which they reduced wheat yield per acre. Nor was there inquiry with regard to the proportion and number of weed seeds in the threshed wheat.

Details by States and districts may be found in the accompanying table.

Wheat Field Infestation by Specified Weeds in Selected States in 1921.

State and district.	Percentage of all wheat fields having—			Percentage of entire wheat area infested by—		
	Garlick.	Cockle.	Cheat.	Garlick.	Cockle.	Cheat.
Pennsylvania—1, N. W.	(1)	70	50	(1)	50	35
2, N. C.	1	52	30	5	42	30
3, N. E.	.....	25	25	.....	7	5
4, W. C.	(1)	70	20	(1)	30	10
5, C.	8	75	15	7	55	15
6, E. C.	7	52	10	6	25	20
7, S. W.	8	75	10	8	53	10
8, S. C.	15	75	11	15	65	12
9, S. E.	20	60	15	18	46	11
Average	11.6	68.5	15.2	11.0	50.5	13.7
Maryland—1, N. W.	73	95	15	65	75	10
2, N. C.	75	85	15	25	40	10
3, N. E.	50	75	12	25	45	7
5, C.	60	60	10	50	50	8
6, E. C.	50	53	25	45	52	18
8, S. C.	52	40	10	40	20	10
9, S. E.	50	20	23	40	30	15
Average	61.0	69.5	16.3	38.4	47.5	11.3
Virginia—2, N. C.	40	60	7	20	40	5
4, W. C.	15	80	8	25	65	9
5, C.	50	60	10	30	40	8
6, E. C.	30	30	12	15	20	10
7, S. W.	1	53	25	1	44	20
8, S. C.	20	42	6	17	45	10
9, S. E.	30	15	4	25	22	4
Average	28.6	58.2	10.4	19.0	44.3	9.2
Illinois—1, N. W.	(1)	2	5	.....	2	4
3, N. E.	(1)	3	3	(1)	4	3
4, W. C.	.....	(1)	25	.....	(1)	10
4a, W. C.	1	4	22	1	3	20
5, C.	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1
6, E. C.	(1)	1	7	(1)	(1)	5
6a, E. C.	1	5	35	2	5	20
7, S. W.	25	20	23	11	8	8
9, S. E.	20	27	40	10	6	20
Average	11.4	10.2	22.4	5.6	4.4	12.6
Missouri—1, N. W.	(1)	14	15	(1)	15	12
2, N. C.	2	10	42	2	10	25
3, N. E.	3	5	30	2	3	20
4, W. C.	(1)	9	50	(1)	10	30
5, C.	3	45	53	3	30	47
6, E. C.	20	35	25	15	25	14
7, S. W.	1	58	65	1	27	32
8, S. C.	4	52	60	1	20	25
9, S. E.	27	75	70	30	70	50
Average	8.0	36.1	44.6	7.1	25.5	29.6

Wheat Field Infestation by Specified Weeds in Selected States in 1921—Continued.

State and district.	Percentage of all wheat fields having—				Percentage of entire wheat area infested by—			
	King head.	Cockle.	Wild peas.	Rye.	King head.	Cockle.	Wild peas.	Rye.
Minnesota—1, N. W.	15	15	7	7	25	20	15	10
2, N. C.	2	18	7	5	(1)	40	15	20
4, W. C.	2	47	25	10	6	25	25	8
5, C.	3	25	17	3	5	25	18	4
6, E. C.	1	20	5	3	2	20	8	6
7, S. W.	1	22	10	4	3	30	15	5
8, S. C.	10	50	53	8	5	40	40	4
9, S. E.	7	40	15	4	4	30	20	5
Average	6.3	34.0	22.9	6.8	9.1	26.8	23.0	6.5
North Dakota—1, N. W.	1	20	3	7	2	12	5	8
2, N. C.	3	10	2	11	5	10	5	17
3, N. E.	5	9	1	8	9	19	4	10
4, W. C.	3	17	1	5	2	20	4	18
5, C.	4	51	5	9	3	41	8	13
6, E. C.	5	10	3	8	7	10	8	12
7, S. W.	10	20	8	3	10	30	10	6
8, S. C.	4	15	4	7	7	12	12	9
9, S. E.	10	62	6	9	13	38	12	5
Average	4.7	22.9	3.1	8.3	6.8	20.1	6.9	11.1
South Dakota—1, N. W.	2	20	15	10	2	5	7	7
2, N. C.	2	5	(1)	10	(1)	3	(1)	6
3, N. E.	(1)	48	(1)	3	(1)	30	(1)	2
4, W. C.	1	10	7	6	5	25	5	20
5, C.	(1)	45	20	4	.....	8	3	3
6, E. C.	(1)	35	2	4	(1)	25	5	4
7, S. W.	(1)	10	1	10	(1)	5	(1)	10
8, S. C.	(1)	35	10	10	(1)	40	10	15
9, S. E.	(1)	20	1	4	1	10	1	5
Average	0.7	28.1	2.6	5.9	0.2	16.2	1.3	4.4
Montana—1, N. W.	6	7	.....	4	5	.....	.....	10
2, N. C.	.....	4	(1)	1	.....	4	(1)	(1)
3, N. E.	15	30	10	5	25	30	20	5
4, W. C.	.....	20	30	2	.....	25	50	5
5, C.	1	30	4	6	1	17	5	6
6, E. C.	5	25	15	1	5	30	15	2
7, S. W.	.....	54	20	20	.....	25	.....	10
8, S. C.	.....	40	1	1	(1)	30	2	2
9, S. E.	(1)	25	1	1	(1)	20	2	3
Average	2.2	28.2	6.0	3.5	2.7	23.1	9.4	4.6

[1] Less than 1 per cent.

Western Ranges and Livestock, November 1.

The condition of ranges in the West is holding very well throughout the range country, having declined only one point during October. The average on November 1 is reported as 93% of normal, or 13 points above the condition of a year ago. Only four States report below 90%, namely, California, Kansas, North Dakota, and Oklahoma. Only one is below 85%, California reporting a condition of 84%. Grass has cured well in most States with a few exceptions where excessive rain extended the growing season.

In general, the prospect for winter range is favorable. The supply of hay, feed, and roughage is usually reported as plentiful, with the exception of Oklahoma, where there may be a shortage. The quality of hay was damaged in many of the range States by excessive rain at harvesting time.

Cattle and sheep show the same condition as on October 1, being reported as 93% and 97%, respectively, compared with 86% and 92% last year. The marketing of cattle is reported as heavy in some districts, due somewhat to forced liquidation.

Cucumber Pickles in Tanks October 1, 1922 and 1923.

It is estimated that about 30% of the cucumber pickle crop of 1922 and 67% of that of 1923, amounting to 3,148,500 bushels of pickles, were in tanks on October 1. This is a large increase over the estimate of 2,120,900 bushels of pickles in tanks on October 1, 1922, which included about 42% of the crop of 1921 and 70% of that of 1922.

The estimate for October 1, 1923, is based on reports from 25 packers representing 40% of the estimated acreage for 1922 and 45% of the estimated acreage for 1923, reporting for both years.

Truck Crops in Texas.

Spinach.—Early estimates indicate that the 1923 spinach acreage in Webb County will be from 1,600 to 1,700 acres, comparing with about 900 acres last season. Planting will continue until early in January. The condition of the planted crop is 100%. A light movement is expected about December 20.

It is expected that the spinach acreage in Travis County will be about the same as last year—2,100 acres. A light movement is expected between December 15 and 20.

There are early indications of 75 to 80 acres of spinach in Caldwell County in the vicinity of Lockhart, or double last year's area; about 350 acres at San Marcos in Hays County, comparing with 200 acres last year; and about 850 acres in Wharton County, or about the same as last year.

Onions (Bermuda).—It is expected that the Bermuda onion acreage in Webb County will be close to 3,200 acres. Last season's area was 2,850 acres. About 20% of the seed beds were planted very early, the rest about the usual time. The condition of seed beds on November 14 was 100%, with a sufficient number of plants to plant a very large acreage. Transplanting was delayed by rains early in the season and there was a further delay by rains in the middle of November. Approximately 18% of the intended acreage was planted by November 14.

The acreage of these onions in Travis County is expected to increase to 175 or 200 acres from 20 acres last season.

Early potatoes.—While it is too early to make an accurate estimate for the Wharton, Eagle Lake, and Simonton districts for the coming season, reports indicate a reduction of 40% to 50% below last season in the early potato acreage or to probably 5,000 acres.

Seed potatoes.—Estimates place the seed-potato acreage of the Wharton district between 300 and 400 acres, as a fall crop to be used for the 1924 acreage. The No. 2 potatoes from the 1923 spring crop were placed in storage, removed from storage in September, and planted to be harvested the latter part of November. Indications are for excellent yields.

Cabbage.—Reports indicate that the cabbage movement from Webb County, to begin in January, will be from 150 to 200 acres.

Carrots.—Webb County will probably have from 55 to 60 acres of carrots this season. The condition of the crop is excellent.

Beets.—Webb County will also have from 50 to 55 acres of beets, the condition of which is excellent.

Lespedeza Seed Supply Smaller.

The lespedeza seed crop which has been harvested is 15%–25% smaller than the short crop of 1922, according to reports to the United States Department of Agriculture. Many old meadows and early seedings in eastern Louisiana and southwestern Mississippi were killed by late spring freezes and the supply of seed harvested in these sections is indicated to be 60%–70% of last year. West Feliciana Parish, La., is reported to have suffered the heaviest loss from this cause, only 20% of the acreage surviving. The loss in Louisiana and southwestern Mississippi is partially offset by heavy yields of good quality seed on a normal acreage in north central Mississippi. The acreage cut for seed in that section is equal to or slightly larger and the yield per acre 20%–25% larger than last year.

Harvesting of the crop has been completed in Mississippi and has been in progress in Louisiana sections since October 20. Weather conditions for harvesting the seed crop have been generally favorable, although rains interrupted some operations and beat out part of the seed.

Prices have not been established but a few offers to growers of $16 to $19 per 100 lbs. for recleaned seed were reported on November 7 in Louisiana and $13 to $16 in Mississippi, compared with $8 to $12 last year on the same date. In a few isolated sections, bids as low as $8 per 100 lbs. for recleaned seed have been made and little, if any, of the crop has been sold. A very large portion of the Louisiana crop has been pooled for sale through a cooperative organization at a price to be fixed at a later date. Such an organization is reported to be functioning in Mississippi also.

The quality of the new crop seed is generally good. No old crop seed was carried over by growers and local shippers. In 1922 the carryover was larger than usual and although the crop was short, the total supply of both old and new seed was sufficient to meet the normal commercial requirements. With little, if any, old seed on hand this season, the indicated small supply of new crop seed may fall short of the demand.

Livestock - Meats - Wool

Heavy Hog Runs at Chicago.

Hog runs, the largest since January, sent values scurrying to sharply lower levels, while the top price at Chicago paid only for corn fed, weighty butchers fell below $7. What caused general comment was the liberal supply of short-fed light lights which turned generally at $5.50 to $6.25 at several of the river markets and suggested that in the face of a decidedly unfavorable relationship between corn and hog values, as few finishers as possible are planning to feed their corn to hogs.

Stock hogs are going out at a fairly lively rate, but as fat hogs are so far out of line with most grades of other species of livestock and with corn values, feeder pigs have recently been pounded to rock-bottom prices. A spread of $4.50 to $5 is taking stock pigs at Kansas City, these prices being the lowest in six months.

Heavy beef steers are showing slightly better action than recently, shipping demand having improved. But where weight is concerned, the undertone of the market is still far from firm and short-fed heavy bullocks, kinds that have been on grain 40 to 100 days, easily congest trade channels. The premium commanded by fed yearlings and handy-weight steers still remains a feature of the steer trade. Another factor which is causing widespread comment is the lethargic trade condition surrounding western grass cows and heifers. These, including many short-fed offerings, have dragged at the lowest prices in years for nearly a month now, season-end runs of western range stock being heavily freighted with cows which have to sell at $3.25 to $4.50 at Chicago, cutter kinds bringing around $3, and canners $2.50 to $2.65 mostly.

Hardly a day has passed during the last month when packers, especially small killers, were not able to get light-weight western grass heifers suitable for a low grade of carcass beef, at $4 and at times downward to $3.50 and below. That similar conditions prevail at practically every market center in the country is indicative of liquidation, either forced or voluntary. From the intermountain district, cows and heifers have been marketed liberally, nor have the existent low prices had much of an influence in restricting supplies. On the western slope the liquidating movement is so broad that killers are fairly swamped with cows and heifers. In droves numbering upward to 1,000 head or more, grass fat cows are selling at $3 on the ranches in California. Throughout the western range district some ranchers with available capital or credit are taking advantage of this low-priced era to restock existing herds or build up new ones.

The price which western ranchers have had to accept recently for their cows and heifers could prove little else than financially ruinous. On the other hand, finishers in the grain States have had a golden opportunity to get hold of thin cows and heifers at a price which, in spite of high-priced feed, make them look like money makers. Load after load of cows and heifers have left big market centers recently within a price spread of $2.75 to $4.50. At Chicago weatern heifers at the outside figure during the week under review carried considerable flesh. Many finishers are optimistic about being able to return these cows and heifers at a profit after a 90 to 120 day turn on grain, roughage, and grass.

Too liberal marketing of short-fed cows and heifers from the grain States has assisted in depressing westerns. Competing with one another the oversupply of thin and moderately well-fleshed cows and heifers sent to market by ranchmen and by grain belt farmers have undoubtedly submerged prices below the cost of production on the range as well as made the quota of short-fed butcher she stock marketed so far this fall rather unprofitable. In fact, this concerted marketing produced a glut at market centers which, in the face of sluggish dressed beef markets, semidemoralized prices on foot. A somewhat similar condition always occurs at this season.

As a general rule weighty short-fed cattle are not paying their board bills. Even highly finished heavy steers, kinds averaging 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., are not doing as well as the undertone of the trade a few months ago suggested, for many steers of these weights are now selling at Chicago for $1.25–$1.50 less than similar kinds would have brought early in September. Two unfavorable factors have influenced adversely the profit making possibilities of weighty bullocks, the sharp price decline on good and choice fat steers and the coincident advance in corn, the principal part of their ration. Most of the short-fed weighty kinds that are being marketed at the moment are not only adversely influenced by these two bearish factors, but in addition have high original costs to combat. In their rush to get meaty feeders early last summer, finishers often paid prices not far removed from present market values on such kinds to the killers. In the meantime these steers have incurred a board bill and other carrying expenses. Most handy-weight steers and yearlings, especially the latter and practically all grades of them, are returning a liberal margin of profit, principally because original costs were far more conservative than in the case of heavy steers.

Some in the trade believe that heavy steer values are scheduled to improve before the holidays. Western grass steers are fairly well run for the season, thus eliminating a bearish influence, but present high corn prices tend to popularize early marketing tactics, so receipts may be sufficiently large to counteract for the bullish influence of depleted western runs. Recent indications are that highly finished heavy steers are getting scarce, thus making a widening of the spread between choice heavies and short-fed kinds of similar weight appear likely. As price paths now exist, yearlings and handyweight fat steers are commanding a price premium of 25 to 75¢ over weighty kinds in comparable finish.

Having paid rather extravagantly high prices for their finishing material earlier in the year, steer finishers are meeting with aloofness any sharp advance in prices which might be occasioned by the end of the western run. At Chicago and most of the river markets qualitied steers averaging 600 to 900 lbs. are most in demand, plain kinds being discounted rather emphatically.

Finishers of feeding lambs are probably more buoyant, being willing recently to pay upward to $13 at Chicago for choice western feeders. But the nervousness of the fat lamb market whenever the $13 mark is exceeded tends to make countrymen much more careful than recently about prices relatively out of line with fat values.

Receipts, Shipments, and Local Slaughter.

Week November 12–17, 1923, with Comparisons.

Market.	Cattle and calves.[1]			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	82,036	27,180	54,856	274,990	44,234	230,756	75,749	22,928	52,821
Denver	31,755	30,428	2,762	10,645	1,657	9,192	59,199	56,594	3,526
East St. Louis	27,785	14,829	16,777	104,205	38,031	62,248	5,775	1,010	5,654
Fort Worth	38,272	10,555	27,164	11,328	3,445	7,355	5,934	6,111	1,448
Indianapolis	9,884	5,489	4,395	85,078	34,026	51,052	1,904	645	1,259
Kansas City	79,459	38,955	34,506	85,870	16,481	68,634	28,810	10,348	16,864
Oklahoma City	10,685	5,888	8,592	7,643	2,003	6,593	67	98	64
Omaha	37,952	19,755	16,321	47,895	6,598	41,140	39,698	10,834	26,017
St. Joseph [2]	16,595	6,819	9,297	50,777	5,111	44,180	14,767	2,348	12,699
St. Paul [2]	35,615	16,650	20,652	106,688	18,733	87,204	15,806	5,784	10,558
Sioux City	12,875	8,034	5,290	53,002	17,788	33,439	7,355	1,672	5,298
Wichita [2]	9,902	7,267	2,511	18,934	4,185	15,297	702	503	159
Total	392,815	191,859	203,123	857,055	192,292	657,090	255,166	118,872	136,367
Total Nov. 5–10, 1923	426,364	202,248	216,893	762,709	190,365	571,445	288,048	161,934	126,706
Total Nov. 13–18, 1922	420,353	205,606	204,644	677,324	148,240	514,557	330,425	193,466	127,917

[1] Movements of calves Nov. 12–17, 1923: Receipts, 79,559; shipments, 29,655; local slaughter, 53,687.
[2] Week ending Friday, Nov. 16.

Daily Average Weight and Cost of Hogs.

Week November 12–17, 1923, with Comparisons.

	Chicago.		East St. Louis.		Fort Worth.		Kansas City.		Omaha.		St. Paul.	
	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.
	Lbs.	Per 100 Lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 Lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 Lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 Lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 Lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 Lbs.
Monday	242	$7.00	201	$7.12	186	$6.84	222	$6.75	267	$6.64	229	$6.59
Tuesday	231	6.80	195	6.95	178	6.75	204	6.62	260	6.48	216	6.38
Wednesday	233	6.76	196	6.81	181	6.63	206	6.48	267	6.38	215	6.24
Thursday	230	6.56	204	6.70	181	6.55	202	6.34	254	6.27	216	6.18
Friday	234	6.48	198	6.62	185	6.38	213	6.27	259	6.31	210	6.17
Saturday	221	6.60	207	6.50	189	6.42	243	6.24	256	6.33	242	6.12
Average:												
Nov. 12–17, 1923	234	6.73	199	6.84	183	6.62	210	6.50	261	6.41	218	6.32
Nov. 5–10, 1923	239	7.04	199	6.99	188	7.02	208	6.82	272	6.67	217	6.54
Nov. 13–18, 1922	231	8.13	195	8.14	....	.....	210	7.95	249	7.84	213	7.75

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

Average Prices of Livestock, Week of November 12–17, 1923, with Comparisons.

[In dollars per 100 pounds.]

Kind and grade.	Chicago.				East St. Louis.				Fort Worth.[1]		Kansas City.				Omaha.				South St. Paul.			
	Nov. 12–17, 1923.	Nov. 5–10, 1923.	Nov. 13–18, 1922.	3-year average.[2]	Nov. 12–17, 1923.	Nov. 5–10, 1923.	Nov. 13–18, 1922.	3-year average.[2]	Nov. 12–17, 1923.	Nov. 5–10, 1923.	Nov. 12–17, 1923.	Nov. 5–10, 1923.	Nov. 13–18, 1922.	3-year average.[2]	Nov. 12–17, 1923.	Nov. 5–10, 1923.	Nov. 13–18, 1922.	3-year average.[2]	Nov. 12–17, 1923.	Nov. 5–10, 1923.	Nov. 13–18, 1922.	3-year average.[2]
Cattle.																						
Slaughter cattle and calves:																						
Steers (1,100 lbs. up)—																						
Choice and prime	11.92	11.75	12.66	12.88	11.78	11.65	12.12	12.09	.....	.....	11.25	11.25	12.08	12.12	11.28	11.16	12.02	11.99	11.00	11.00	.....	.....
Good	10.70	10.57	10.68	11.04	10.55	10.45	10.46	10.50	7.75	7.75	9.62	9.60	9.92	10.14	9.75	9.70	9.78	10.18	9.75	9.75	.....	.....
Medium	9.05	8.90	8.34	8.84	8.62	8.50	8.22	8.29	6.38	6.38	7.80	7.92	7.68	8.07	8.12	8.12	7.70	8.18	7.75	7.75	7.12	8.02
Common	6.76	6.64	6.32	6.72	6.68	6.62	6.00	6.50	5.12	5.12	6.25	6.42	5.68	6.35	6.62	6.62	5.80	6.38	5.75	5.75	5.50	6.05
Steers (1,100 lbs. down)—																						
Choice and prime	12.03	11.90	12.48	13.19	11.92	11.75	12.12	12.63	9.12	9.12	11.38	11.25	11.75	12.33	11.50	11.50	11.90	12.30	11.00	11.00	.....	.....
Good	10.90	10.70	10.55	11.21	10.80	10.62	10.40	10.78	7.62	7.70	9.68	9.55	9.62	10.07	10.00	10.00	9.62	10.08	9.75	9.75	.....	.....
Medium	9.18	9.04	8.23	8.67	8.75	8.55	8.04	8.08	6.12	6.20	7.92	7.85	7.32	7.61	8.25	8.25	7.52	7.56	7.62	7.62	7.12	8.03
Common	6.66	6.62	6.12	6.47	6.18	6.08	5.75	5.79	4.75	4.75	6.00	5.92	5.38	5.78	6.12	6.12	5.52	5.69	5.12	5.12	5.38	5.75
Canner and cutter	4.25	4.25	3.38	3.71	3.78	3.75	3.12	3.37	2.88	2.88	4.00	4.00	2.96	3.44	4.00	4.00	3.25	3.59	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.15
Light yearling steers and heifers—																						
Good and prime (800 lbs. down)[3]	10.78	10.73	.....	.....	10.75	10.82	.....	.....	8.25	8.25	10.00	10.00	.....	.....	10.00	10.00	.....	.....	9.50	9.50	.....	.....
Heifers:																						
Good and choice (850 lbs. up)	9.32	9.32	[4] 7.45	7.33	8.75	8.75	[4] 7.12	7.74	5.42	5.62	7.62	7.62	[4] 6.42	6.78	8.25	8.32	[4] 6.45	6.77	8.00	8.15	[4] 5.88	6.35
Common and medium (all weights)	5.94	5.84			4.75	4.75			3.55	3.75	4.88	4.88			5.25	5.30			4.62	4.85		
Cows—																						
Good and choice	6.83	6.96	[4] 5.71	5.85	5.85	5.85	[4] 4.96	5.36	4.07	4.48	5.88	5.88	[4] 5.00	5.30	5.65	5.90	[4] 4.88	5.41	5.88	5.92	[4] 4.88	5.25
Common and medium	4.26	4.41			4.20	4.18			2.76	3.03	3.76	3.82			3.75	3.80			3.50	3.60		
Canner and cutter	2.68	2.78	2.93	3.08	2.64	2.56	2.88	3.15	1.78	1.94	2.42	2.47	2.98	3.18	2.62	2.62	2.88	3.20	2.30	2.35	2.50	2.63
Bulls—																						
Good and choice (beef yearlings excluded)[3]	5.48	5.70	.....	.....	5.62	5.78	.....	.....	4.02	4.20	4.92	4.92	.....	.....	5.05	5.22	.....	.....	4.12	4.28	.....	.....
Canner and medium (canner and bologna)[3]	3.46	3.71	.....	.....	3.12	3.38	.....	.....	2.42	2.62	3.12	3.12	.....	.....	3.02	3.22	.....	.....	3.00	3.05	.....	.....
Calves—																						
Medium to choice (190 lbs. down)	8.22	8.65	[5] 9.12	10.01	8.42	8.10	[5] 8.28	9 19	5.62	5.95	7.75	7.75	[5] 8.18	8.73	8.50	8.60	[5] 8.70	9.23	6.58	7.15	[5] 6.58	7.59
Medium to choice 190–260 lbs.)	7.60	8.02			6.25	6.40			5.25	5.55	6.75	6.75			7.00	7.00			6.12	6.50		
Medium to choice (260 lbs. up)	5.62	5.85	[6] 4.98	5.63	5.50	5.55	[6] 5.80	6.35	4.88	5.25	5.62	5.62	[6] 5.18	5.24	6.25	6.20	[6] 6.02	6.07	5.25	5.50	[6] 4.75	4.72
Cull and common (190 lbs. down)[3]	5.75	5.98	.....	.....	4.40	4.40	.....	.....	3.25	3.38	4.38	4.38	.....	.....	5.25	5.25	.....	.....	4.50	5.00	.....	.....
Cull and common (190 lbs. up)[3]	4.12	4.35	.....	.....	3.00	3.18	.....	.....	2.75	2.95	3.25	3.25	.....	.....	4.12	4.18	.....	.....	2.88	3.50	.....	.....
Feeder and stocker cattle and calves:																						
Steers, common-choice (750 lbs. up)[7]	6.49	6.61	6.40	6.92	5.62	5.62	6.44	6.75	5.12	5.25	6.62	6.58	6.54	6.86	6.50	6.55	6.32	6.76	5.00	5.13	5.78	6.10
Steers, common-choice (750 lbs. down)[8]	6.07	6.12	6.00	5.75	5.25	5.25	5.38	5.69	4.88	5.04	6.12	6.08	6.14	5.59	6.00	6.00	6.11	5.86	4.62	4.62	4.90	5.12
Steers, inferior (all weights)[3]	3.90	3.88	.....	.....	3.38	3.38	.....	.....	3.00	3.00	3.75	3.75	.....	.....	3.88	3.88	.....	.....	2.88	3.02	.....	.....
Cows and heifers, common-choice	3.68	3.76	4.12	4.51	3.45	3.62	3.88	4.24	2.68	2.75	3.88	3.88	4.26	4.36	3.82	3.92	4.25	4.49	2.88	3.02	3.50	4.07
Calves, common-choice[9]	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.25	.....	5.92	5.70	4.12	4.42	5.62	5.60	6.06	5.66	5.58	5.62	6.10	5.70	4.75	4.75	.....	.....
Hogs.																						
Top (highest price, not average)	7.50	7.65	8.55	13.25	7.45	7.55	8.43	13.40	7.25	7.50	7.15	7.30	8.25	12.85	6.95	7.15	8.25	12.80	6.75	7.00	8.00	12.35
Bulk of sales	6.68	7.07	8.15	9.03	6.79	7.11	8.27	9.18	6.77	7.12	6.55	6.88	8.00	8.84	6.41	6.71	7.82	8.58	6.24	6.45	7.75	8.57
Heavy weight (250–350 lbs.) medium-choice	6.93	7.24	8.27	9.11	6.96	7.26	8.02	9.00	6.78	7.10	6.68	6.98	7.94	8.79	6.57	6.82	8.02	8.72	6.32	6.66	7.75	8.53
Medium weight (200–250 lbs.) medium-choice	6.93	7.26	8.25	9.14	6.95	7.29	8.13	9.14	6.85	7.19	6.65	6.95	8.04	8.87	6.58	6.81	8.07	8.86	6.32	6.68	7.78	8.58
Light weight (160–200 lbs.) common-choice	6.65	6.96	8.19	9.08	6.60	6.78	8.13	9.14	6.43	6.82	6.28	6.72	7.98	8.80	6.50	6.71	7.89	8.76	6.28	6.60	7.82	8.65
Light lights (130–160 lbs.) common-choice	5.92	6.50	8.22	9.16	6.21	6.51	8.23	9.20	5.86	6.34	5.80	6.09	7.94	8.81	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.88	6.08	7.84	[10] 7.26
Packing hogs:																						
Smooth	6.48	6.62	7.85	8.62	6.03	6.36	7.28	8.03	6.00	6.25	6.09	6.40	7.21	7.97	6.25	6.58	7.53	8.26	5.93	6.19	7.38	8.25
Rough	6.18	6.41	7.49	8.28	5.80	6.15	6.92	7.72	5.00	5.25	5.81	6.08	6.96	7.52	5.77	6.17	7.35	8.00	5.76	6.03	7.12	8.01
Slaughter pigs (130–lbs. down) medium-choice	5.30	5.74	8.32	9.36	5.78	6.05	8.44	9.47	4.56	5.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.15	5.15	7.96	[10] 7.74
Feeder and stocker pigs (70–130 lbs.) common-choice	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.35	5.62	7.93	[11] 9.84	3.81	4.62	4.69	4.83	8.08	8.81	5.25	5.25	7.50	8.55	4.67	4.71	7.98	8.56
Sheep and lambs.																						
Slaughter sheep and lambs:																						
Lambs—																						
Light and handy wt. (84 lbs. down), medium-prime	12.21	11.92	13.88	11.39	11.88	11.48	13.25	10.79	.....	11.08	12.07	12.10	13.72	10.83	12.11	11.93	13.42	10.90	11.55	11.38	13.08	10.34
All weights, cull and common	10.05	9.82	11.00	9.07	9.20	9.00	9.60	7.77	.....	8.75	9.52	9.48	10.48	8.06	10.08	9.85	10.70	8.75	9.22	9.18	9.80	7.33
Yearling wethers, medium-prime	9.92	9.55	11.50	9.23	9.50	9.08	10.45	8.73	8.50	8.50	9.40	9.32	10.70	8.27	9.35	9.16	10.95	8.34	8.88	8.70	10.65	8.03
Wethers (2 years old and over) medium-prime	7.32	7.00	8.42	6.69	6.50	6.50	7.90	[10] 6.20	5.94	5.86	6.82	6.86	7.53	5.93	7.10	6.88	7.55	6.13	6.72	6.62	7.72	6.00
Ewes, common-choice[3]	5.48	5.32	.....	.....	5.03	4.92	.....	.....	4.12	4.12	5.08	4.88	.....	.....	5.10	4.95	.....	.....	4.60	4.38	.....	.....
Ewes, canner and cull[3]	2.50	2.48	.....	.....	2.25	2.25	.....	.....	1.88	1.88	2.35	2.25	.....	.....	2.50	2.38	.....	.....	2.30	2.25	.....	.....
Feeding sheep and lambs:																						
Feeding lambs, medium-choice	12.16	12.25	13.28	11.11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.62	9.89	11.92	11.75	12.36	10.14	11.62	11.55	.....	[12] 8.44
Feeding ewes, medium-choice	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.82	[11] 4.45	.....	.....	.....	.....

Note: Classification of livestock changed July 2, 1923.

[1] Forth Worth began reporting Jan. 15, 1923.

[2] Based on average prices for the following weeks: Nov. 15–20, 1920; Nov. 14–19, 1921; and Nov. 13–18, 1922.

[3] No comparable grade in former classification.

[4] Old classification combined common to choice; comparable figures are on that description.

[5] In old classification classed as light and medium weight.

[6] In old classification classed as heavy weight.

[7] Data previous to July 1923, are averages of feeder steers, 1,000 and 750–1,000 lbs. in former classification.

[8] In old classification classed as stocker steers, common to choice.

[9] Data previous to July 1923, are averages of stocker calves, good and choice and common and medium in former classification.

[10] Two year average; does not include 1920 when prices were highest.

[11] Two year average; does not include 1921 when prices were lowest.

[12] Two year average.

Meat Supplies Exceed Present Demand.

(Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.)

Supplies of all classes of fresh meats, with the possible exception of mutton, were largely in excess of the limited demand at eastern markets and Chicago during the week ending November 16. Receipts of beef, veal, and lamb were about normal, mutton light, and pork liberal. Many cars containing all classes of meats were held on track for several days at a time at eastern markets in an attempt to reliven the overloaded condition of the market. Despite some slight gains, prices in general were weak to lower, pork loins leading in the amount of decline.

Beef.—Choice and common grades of steer beef made up only a small percentage of the receipts at eastern markets. The prevailing dullness of the market resulted in accumulations, but few price concessions were made, except at Boston, where prices were unevenly weak to $2 lower than a week previous. On the other hand, gains ranging from 50¢ to $1 were made in some instances at New York and Philadelphia. At New York the outstanding feature of the market was the narrow price spread between hinds and ribs and chucks and plates.

Receipts of cows were fairly liberal and off set to some extent the relative scarcity of common steer beef. At New York the demand for cow beef from contract buyers was fairly active.

At Chicago steer beef supplies were moderate and prices held fully steady, with an advance to 50¢ per 100 pounds on selected choice offerings. Cow and heifer beef was plentiful and prices declined mostly 50¢ to $1.

Bulls were in light supply at New York and moderate at Chicago, prices holding fairly steady at the former market, with a slight decline at Chicago.

Kosher chucks and plates were unusually strong, with a full $1 advance at New York, while hinds and ribs were over-plentiful and moved with difficulty. Philadelphia was unchanged for the week, while Boston was weak to $2 lower. At Chicago a fairly good demand for kosher beef moved the light to moderate supplies at prices around $1 higher than the preceding week.

Veal.—A slow trade, bearing close on demoralization, characterized the veal market at eastern centers, where supplies were greatly in excess of the limited demand. Better grades suffered to a greater extent than poorer kinds at New York and Philadelphia. Heavy grass sides sold from $7–$10, some being put in the freezers at the low end of the range.

At Chicago, while supplies were not overly heavy, they proved somewhat excessive for the limited demand, which resulted in a decline of $1 on all grades. Assortments were fairly good, although the lower grades were in the majority.

Lamb.—Receipts of lamb were moderate at New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago, and, while trading was not active, a fairly stable market resulted. At Boston, however, the receipts, which were moderate early in the week, increased daily and later reached liberal proportions, while prices declined $1–$2 for the week.

Mutton.—Light receipts were largely responsible for the strength of the mutton market, demand being sufficient to keep offerings well sold up from day to day.

Pork.—Liberal receipts of fresh pork loins at eastern markets found buyers indifferent, with little inclination on the part of large dealers to purchase for freezing and future distribution. A narrow spread of $2–$3 per 100 pounds represented the difference in prices for the bulk of sales of all averages. Shoulder cuts showed considerable unevenness, although the undertone was weak in all instances.

At Chicago supplies were liberal and demand narrow. Prices fluctuated unevenly, with many low spots being reached during the week. A considerable quantity, particularly loins, went to the freezer at low figures.

Chicago Wholesale Prices of Cured Pork and Pork Products.

Week of November 12–17, 1923, with Comparisons.

[In dollars per 100 pounds.]

Commodity.	Nov. 12–17, 1923.	Nov. 5–10, 1923.	Nov. 13–18, 1922.	3-year average.[1]
Hams No. 1, smoked 14–16 lbs. average	22.75	23.29	22.25	26.08
Hams No. 2 smoked, 14–16 lbs. average	20.00	20.50	20.00	23.17
Picnics, smoked, 4–8 lbs. average	13.50	12.20	15.50	18.25
Bacon No. 1, 6–8 lbs. average	28.25	28.85	32.50	36.88
Bacon No. 2, 6–8 lbs. average	20.70	21.50	27.00	26.75
Bellies, dry salt, 14–16 lbs. average	13.25	13.50	16.50	17.54
Backs, dry salt, 14–16 lbs. average	14.18	14.02	13.12	14.54
Pure lard, tierces	16.00	15.40	14.00	15.54
Compound lard, tierces	14.50	14.75	12.38	12.83

[1] Based on average prices for the following weeks: Nov. 15–20, 1920; Nov. 14–19, 1921; and Nov. 13–18, 1922.

Average Wholesale Prices of Western Dressed Fresh Meats.

Week of November 12–17, 1923, with comparisons.

[In dollars per 100 pounds.]

Kind and grade.	Chicago.				New York.			
	Nov. 12–17, 1923.	Nov. 5–10, 1923.	Nov. 13–18, 1922.	3-year average.[1]	Nov. 12–17, 1923.	Nov. 5–10, 1923.	Nov. 13–18, 1922.	3-year average.[1]
Beef and veal.								
Beef:								
Steer—								
Choice	17.90	17.75	18.00	21.33	18.90	18.30	19.00	21.40
Good	16.50	16.50	16.40	19.15	16.00	16.05	16.30	17.17
Medium	13.75	13.75	13.65	15.12	13.00	12.75	11.80	13.67
Common	10.50	10.50	9.90	11.17	10.45	10.00	7.95	10.87
Cow—								
Good	11.90	12.50	10.50	12.55	11.80	11.35	9.50	11.39
Medium	10.50	10.70	8.50	10.77	11.00	10.10	8.10	10.13
Common	7.60	8.10	7.20	8.90	9.80	9.10	7.14	9.30
Bull—								
Medium	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.50	8.50	.....	.....
Common	6.82	6.98	5.98	7.64	7.75	7.75	6.50	8.13
Veal:								
Choice	14.80	15.90	16.50	18.88	16.40	18.60	16.80	21.20
Good	13.00	14.20	15.50	17.57	14.20	16.10	13.90	19.03
Medium	11.00	12.20	13.00	15.33	11.50	12.30	11.40	16.02
Common	8.00	8.70	8.50	11.77	9.00	9.80	9.55	12.72
Fresh Pork Cuts.								
Hams:								
12–16 lbs. average	15.50	15.50	17.00	[2] 16.38	18.00	18.50	18.00	[2] 18.00
Loins:								
8–10 lbs. average	13.40	14.90	17.40	21.37	15.65	16.50	20.50	25.23
10–12 lbs, average	12.30	13.90	16.90	20.23	14.70	15.55	19.60	23.97
12–14 lbs. aberage	11.30	12.20	16.00	18.67	14.05	14.80	18.90	23.10
14–16 lbs. average	10.30	10.90	15.10	17.30	13.55	14.25	18.10	21.50
16 lbs. and over	8.90	9.50	14.10	[2] 13.20	12.80	13.75	17.25	[2] 16.78
Shoulders:								
Skinned	10.30	11.00	13.35	15.80	12.00	11.85	15.20	18.07
Picnics—								
4–6 lbs. average	9.25	8.75	12.75	14.48	11.00	10.95	13.50	[3] 18.50
6–8 lbs. average	8.50	7.50	11.75	13.45	10.00	10.20	12.50	14.83
Butts:								
Boston style	11.30	12.00	16.30	18.45	14.00	14.10	19.20	21.67
Spare ribs,	9.10	9.50	11.00	[2] 11.55	9.00	9.00	14.00	[2] 12.25
Lamb and Mutton.								
Lamb:								
Choice	24.50	24.50	26.30	24.17	25.50	25.50	27.30	25.23
Good	22.50	22.50	24.50	22.63	24.50	24.50	25.80	23.60
Medium	20.50	20.50	22.50	20.30	23.00	23.00	22.80	21.23
Common	17.00	17.00	19.20	16.77	20.00	20.00	20.20	19.45
Mutton:								
Good	13.00	13.00	15.50	13.00	15.50	14.30	14.00	13.00
Medium	11.00	11.00	13.00	10.67	13.00	11.80	12.00	11.60
Common	8.50	8.50	8.50	7.67	10.50	9.30	9.50	8.93

[1] Based on average prices for the following weeks: Nov. 15–20, 1920; Nov. 14–19, 1921; and Nov. 13–18, 1922.
[2] Two year average; does not include 1920 when prices were highest.
[3] Two year average; does not include 1921 when prices were lowest.

Animals Slaughtered Under Federal Inspection, October, 1923.

Station.	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Goats.	Swine.
Baltimore	9,073	1,384	5,634	1	114,789
Brooklyn	7,327	5,845	26,678	.....	.....
Buffalo	10,924	3,803	9,302	.....	93,366
Chicago	211,137	47,545	251,014	405	683,214
Cleveland	10,496	7,870	12,745	.....	114,153
Fort Worth	50,533	52,725	11,079	540	34,943
Jersey City	5,622	10,841	31,922	.....	82,995
Kansas City	139,925	47,908	104,805	460	361,956
National Stock Yards	49,924	9,211	20,665	478	158,424
New York	31,548	39,770	133,023	115	92,705
Omaha	80,802	9,353	130,293	2	168,232
Philadelphia	10,590	6,155	17,081	71	121,143
St. Louis	18,777	3,630	5,193	45	160,054
Sioux City	26,637	2,202	13,177	11	123,123
South St. Joseph	36,487	6,935	61,731	252	140,464
South St. Paul	50,820	42,846	45,367	.....	265,936
All other establishments	202,173	118,365	165,530	1,078	1,612,454
Total:					
October, 1923	952,795	416,388	1,046,239	3,458	4,327,951
October, 1922	883,949	382,837	981,232	4,241	3,331,587
10 months ended Oct., 1923	7,560,648	3,896,715	9,635,640	19,763	42,089,271
10 months ended Oct., 1922	7,039,658	3,525,212	9,189,117	12,979	33,594,187

Horses slaughtered at all establishments, October, 1923, 383. Inspections of lard prepared at all establishments, 149,658,731 pounds; compound and other substitutes, 31,269,705 pounds. Corresponding inspections for October, 1922: Lard, 130,828,203 pounds; compound and other substitutes, 34,659,040 pounds. (These totals do not represent actual production, as the same lard or compound may have been inspected and recorded more than once in the process of manufacture.)

Stocker and Feeder Shipments.

Week November 10-16, 1923, with Comparisons.

Origin and destination.	Cattle and calves.		Hogs.		Sheep.	
	Week Nov. 10-16, 1923.	Per cent of average of corresponding week, 1920, 1921, 1922.	Week Nov. 10-16, 1923.	Per cent of average of corresponding week, 1920, 1921, 1922.	Week Nov. 10-16, 1923.	Per cent of average of corresponding week, 1920, 1921, 1922.
Market origin:						
Chicago	11,913	66.6	.....	.....	10,880	40.9
Denver	20,684	133.3	1,657	254.5	43,525	51.8
East St. Louis	10,811	116.7	403	179.9	246	15.6
Fort Worth	6,228	93.3	557	139.6	1,106	179.8
Indianapolis	1,075	84.9	474	198.3	.....	.....
Kansas City	31,489	86.3	4,590	200.9	7,335	81.6
Oklahoma City	4,994	164.1	1,159	426.1	95	.....
Omaha	18,257	107.5	112	95.7	9,129	56.0
St. Joseph	5,950	187.6	227	273.5	2,058	115.0
St. Paul	11,083	66.2	3,570	50.1	4,953	68.8
Sioux City	7,114	89.5	125	21.2	1,089	51.7
Wichita	5,008	104.3	1,291	.....	.....	.....
Total	134,676	100.0	14,165	118.9	80,416	66.0
State destination:						
Arizona	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California	.....	.....	1,004	480.4	.....	.....
Colorado	12,246	184.8	834	465.9	32,195	72.6
Illinois	17,682	86.8	1,056	107.5	7,189	160.4
Indiana	6,381	97.1	474	166.3	1,351	30.4
Iowa	22,630	121.7	3,376	108.9	5,701	99.5
Kansas	18,099	91.9	384	76.0	1,736	32.3
Kentucky	64	15.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland	69	12.4	.....	.....	251	56.2
Michigan	852	52.4	.....	.....	4,489	31.6
Minnesota	2,181	73.2	1,392	102.9	1,912	76.0
Missouri	15,200	108.8	1,307	136.8	3,720	61.0
Nebraska	21,738	143.4	3,029	479.3	15,885	88.2
New Mexico	206	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York	388	134.2	225	25.9	4,075	77.4
Ohio	3,967	68.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma	4,092	74.0	70	15.4	212	.....
Pennsylvania	1,493	29.9	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota	1,129	28.7	125	86.8	.....	.....
Tennessee	133	119.8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas	5,137	102.7	889	.....	937	100.0
West Virginia	128	89.5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	741	48.9	.....	.....	763	26.8
Wyoming	96	10.8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	134,676	100.0	14,165	118.9	80,416	66.0

Comparison of Stocker and Feeder Shipments this Season with Previous Seasons.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
July 1, 1923 to Nov. 16, 1923	2,229,108	299,162	2,610,031
Same period one year ago	2,388,772	171,304	2,155,863
Same period two years ago	1,580,978	89,600	1,669,558
Same period three years ago	1,528,442	132,410	2,155,127
Current period as per cent of average of three previous periods	121.6	228.2	130.9

Weights and Prices of Stocker and Feeder Steers at Chicago.

Week November 12-17, 1923, with Comparisons.

Weight range.	Number of head.			Per cent of total by weight ranges.			Average weight (pounds).			Average price per 100 pounds.		
	Week Nov. 12-17, 1923.	Week Nov. 5-10, 1923.	Week Nov. 13-18, 1922.	Week Nov. 12-17, 1923.	Week Nov. 5-10, 1923.	Week Nov. 13-18, 1922.	Week Nov. 12-17, 1923.	Week Nov. 5-10, 1923.	Week Nov. 13-18, 1922.	Week Nov. 12-17, 1923.	Week Nov. 5-10, 1923.	Week Nov. 13-18, 1922.
1,001 lbs. up	861	653	3,447	10.5	9.7	24.1	1,091	1,064	1,102	$6.28	$6.56	$6.12
901-1,000 lbs.	1,214	843	3,411	14.8	12.6	23.9	948	939	951	5.96	6.38	6.26
801-900 lbs.	1,644	2,247	2,996	20.1	33.5	21.0	865	847	856	6.04	5.86	6.05
701-800 lbs.	1,712	992	1,768	20.9	14.8	12.4	745	760	743	5.60	5.61	6.06
700 lbs. down	2,760	1,977	2,650	33.7	29.4	18.6	695	596	588	5.27	5.09	5.82
Total	8,191	6,712	14,272	100.0	100.0	100.0	788	793	874	5.77	5.82	6.19

Beef Steers Sold Out of First Hands for Slaughter at Chicago.

Week November 12-17, 1923, with Comparisons.

Grade.	Number of head.			Per cent of total by grades.			Average weight (pounds).			Average price per 100 pounds.		
	Week Nov. 12-17, 1923.	Week Nov. 5-10, 1923.	Week Nov. 13-18, 1922.	Wk Nov. 12-17, 1923.	Wk Nov. 5-10, 1923.	Wk Nov. 13-18, 1922.	Wk Nov. 12-17, 1923.	Wk Nov. 5-10, 1923.	Wk Nov. 13-18, 1922.	Week Nov. 12-17, 1923.	Week Nov. 5-10, 1923.	Week Nov. 13-18, 1922.
Choice and prime	2,885	2,028	1,534	12.0	10.2	6.7	1,089	1,164	1,182	$11.78	$11.40	$12.33
Good	6,179	7,377	6,665	25.8	36.9	29.2	1,132	1,122	1,110	10.66	10.43	10.34
Medium	10,888	7,819	12,541	45.4	39.1	55.0	1,107	1,097	1,082	9.15	8.92	8.57
Common	4,039	2,751	2,075	16.8	13.8	9.1	939	951	999	7.06	6.93	6.43
Total	23,991	19,975	23,815	100.0	100.0	100.0	1,083	1,093	1,089	9.57	9.52	9.20

Wool Imports at Two Ports.

Imports of wool through the port of Philadelphia during the week ending November 17 amounted to 1,068 bales, weighing 446,282 lbs., valued at $91,897. Imports through the port of Boston during the same week amounted to 473 bales, weighing 173,069 lbs., valued at $65,390.

Sale Prices of Purebred Hogs.

Sale prices of purebred hogs for the first six months of 1923 were slightly lower than the average for the full year 1922 according to a survey recently completed by the United States Department of Agriculture. The decrease in average prices ranged from $2.30 to $4.21 per head. The averages are based on sales of 11,985 hogs. Of that number only 79 brought $150 or more. Prices obtained at auction sales were generally higher than those realized in private sales.

Number and Prices of Purebred Hogs Sold at Private and Auction Sales from January 1–July 1, 1923.

Name of breed.		Pigs under 8 months of age.		Boars over 8 months and under 2 years of age.		Boars over 2 years of age.		Gilts over 8 months of age—bred.		Gilts over 8 months of age—not bred.		Sows, bred.		Sows, not bred.		Top prices.		Average price of all ages and both sexes.		
																Boars.	Sows.	Auction and private separate.		Auction and private combined.
		Number.	Average price.	Number.	Average price.	Number.	Average price.	Number.	Average price.	Number.	Average price.	Number.	Average price.	Number.	Average price.			Number.	Average price.	
Duroc Jersey	[1] A	172	$19.12	12	$35.46	.....	.....	1,046	$45.06	65	$34.40	913	$57.03	24	$30.00	$82.00	$397.50	2,232	$47.44	$43.20
	[2] P	487	29.00	178	45.86	20	$77.85	636	39.81	65	41.95	360	44.16	112	27.11	400.00	150.00	1,858	38.12	
Hampshire	A	175	30.97	11	24.54	3	161.33	490	44.18	31	25.14	528	50.21	2	31.50	325.00	180.00	1,240	44.50	42.12
	P	537	32.30	138	41.50	17	45.06	439	45.21	67	33.39	173	50.92	22	45.18	300.00	150.00	1,393	40.00	
Poland China	A	198	22.96	80	34.98	1	23.00	882	44.83	76	25.19	293	46.60	4	51.00	87.50	145.00	1,534	40.86	39.35
	P	418	29.08	102	43.12	3	66.67	288	41.66	27	32.96	160	45.83	14	37.75	100.00	150.00	1,012	37.06	
Chester White	A	55	26.85	34	38.32	.....	.....	506	49.02	.....	.....	231	38.56	20	25.00	135.00	275.00	846	43.72	38.80
	P	289	22.95	95	46.35	3	88.33	355	40.50	68	22.62	61	44.63	10	22.50	265.00	90.00	881	34.08	
Berkshire	A	18	14.33	3	11.33	1	28.00	39	16.28	.....	.....	23	58.48	.....	.....	28.00	130.00	84	27.38	26.37
	P	618	17.63	60	40.50	9	70.56	125	43.14	50	38.90	41	58.84	2	35.00	150.00	150.00	905	26.28	

[1] A=Auction sales. [2] P=Private sales.

Dairy and Poultry

Butter Market Shows Little Change.

The tone of the butter market during the week November 12–17, 1923, was steady to firm and important changes in either prices or conditions were lacking. Those changes which did take place were small and more of the nature of readjustments than of any general change in supply or demand. The most important change at Chicago and Philadelphia was a gradual weakening of undergrades. At New York there was a general advance of 1 to 2 cents to a point more in line with Chicago. At the close of the week fancy butter prices at the different markets bore a fairly nominal relation to each other but undergrade prices were somewhat out of line with New York relatively high and Chicago comparatively low. This condition was considered a forerunner of further readjustments but there were no indications of either a general advance or decline.

WITHDRAWALS FROM STORAGE HEAVIER.

Likewise, from a statistical standpoint the market was neither active nor weak. Storage holdings in the whole country on November 1 as shown on the report released on November 15, were 2,561,000 pounds heavier than last year. This surplus was not considered bearish by the more conservative members of the trade, especially not since the withdrawals at the four markets since the 1st of November have been heavy compared with a year ago. During the week under review there was a net withdrawal in the four markets of approximately three million pounds compared with a net withdrawal during the corresponding week of last year of over two and a half million pounds. The shortage at the four markets was thereby increased to almost 5,000,000 pounds. The strength which might have resulted from this, however, was checked to a certain extent by the outlook on production. Late reports indicate that the reduction in the make from week to week is growing smaller, while comparisons with last year's make indicate a greater increase. More important are the reports that there will be heavy winter make and that condenseries are beginning to make butter from their surplus supply of milk. Some condensery butter has already appeared on the market but not in sufficient amounts to be of any influence.

IMPORTS INCREASING.

The import situation also became of more importance. The spread between foreign and domestic markets was not narrow enough to prevent the importation of sizable amounts. Late in the week Danish was offered at 43 to 43½ cents c. i. f. Arrivals of foreign butter at New York during the week amounted to 1,000 casks of Danish and 602 casks of Siberian butter. These were in addition to regular shipments of Canadian which have become a factor of no small importance. Boston reported the arrival of 1,500 boxes during the week and at New York the receipts of Canadian butter already this month have amounted to 594,575 pounds. This butter has found fairly ready outlets but at a wide range of values depending on quality, package, and freshness. It was necessary to sell the boxes at concessions. The relation of foreign and domestic markets together with actual imports indicate the increasing importance of the import situation but at the close of the week it was not yet a factor of such importance as to greatly unsettle the market or disturb trading.

Increased Strength in Cheese Markets.

The general tone of cheese markets at the close of the week November 12–17 was a further reflection of the growing feeling of the previous week, that prices had reached the low point following the slump which began the early part of October. Even at Chicago, where dealers had not shared with other markets in the view that conditions were pointing to a better demand, reports indicated that while buyers were confining purchases to actual requirements, dealers with goods on hand were not the same free sellers they had been and were not pushing sales nor making any concessions in order to effect sales. There was an apparent increase in inquiries, although the latter were mostly at just under current prices. The feeling at Chicago that lower prices would be reached still persisted to a certain degree, and there was a continued tendency to avoid any excess of stocks.

At New York the market worked from a steady to almost a firm position, even at slightly advanced prices. Most of the trading there is on held or short held cheese and dealers have stuck quite closely to asking prices with little inclination to shade these. This reversal of trade sentiment is significant of the feeling at New York. While Wisconsin board prices on the larger styles as established Monday, November 12, were slightly lower, offering prices from Wisconsin showed no reduction, but in a few cases were actually higher, thereby maintaining replacement costs above local values and incidentally helping to maintain fresh western cheese on a parity with held. The up-State market in New York was also reported firmer, reacting to a falling off in production. Predictions as to future production in New York are uncertain at the best on account of the possible variations in surplus milk as determined by the fluid milk demand.

MARKETS CLOSE RELATIVELY FIRM.

To sum up, all of the distributing markets as the week closed, it may be said that the feeling was notably stronger, but that dealers were watching their step and were not yet to the point where they were stocking up beyond reasonable and more or less certain demand. Dealers in Wisconsin seem to have gained more confidence in the situation, and with trading during the week representing a good volume the situation there on the whole indicated that the market was fairly firm.

Wholesale Prices of Butter and Cheese.

November 12–17, 1923, with Comparisons.

92 Score Creamery Butter. (Cents per lb.)

	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	52½	51½	(1)	51½	48¾
Tuesday	52½	51½	53	51½	49
Wednesday	53	51½	53	51½	49¼
Thursday	53½	51½	53½	51½	48¾
Friday	53½	51½	54	51½	48¾
Saturday	54	52	54	51½	48¼
Average:					
Nov. 12–17, 1923	53.17	51.58	53.50	51.50	48.63
Nov. 3–10, 1923	52.20	51.42	52.34	51.42	48.12
Nov. 13–18, 1922	49.83	49.25	50.92	49.00	43.96

American Cheese (No. 1 Fresh Twins). (Cents per lb.)

	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.[2]	Wisconsin.
Monday	24½–26	23–23¾	26–27	26	.....
Tuesday	24½–26	23–23¾	26–27	26	23½
Wednesday	24½–26	23–23¾	26–27	26	24
Thursday	24½–26	23–23¾	26–27	26	24
Friday	24½–26	23–23¾	26–27	26	24
Saturday	24½–26	23–23¾	26–27	26	23½
Average:					
Nov. 12–17, 1923	25.21	23.38	26.50	26.00	23.80
Nov. 3–10, 1923	25.03	23.38	26.50	26.37	24.00
Nov. 13–18, 1922	26.75	24.25	26.33	20.79	24.38

[1] Holiday. [2] Flats.

Wholesale Prices of Centralized Butter (90 score) at Chicago.

	(Cents per lb.)		(Cents per lb.)
Monday	49	Friday	49
Tuesday	49	Saturday	49½
Wednesday	49		
Thursday	49	Average	49.08

Changes in October prices to producers.—Announcements of changes in October basic prices of fluid milk for the following cities were received after the October report was released.

Philadelphia: Prices for second half of month reduced 12¢ per cwt.

Bridgeport, Conn.: Prices for second half of month advanced 35¢ per cwt.

New York City: Prices second half of month advanced 27¢ per cwt.

Report of Fluid Milk Market for November.

Wholesale and Retail Milk Prices at Cities.

State.	City.	Dealers' buying price at city for 3.5% B. F.	Selling price.[1] On routes. Wholesale trade.		Selling price.[1] On routes. Family trade.	Selling price.[1] At retail stores.	Prevailing B. F. test of milk sold.
		Bulk.	Bulk.	Bottles.	Bottles.	Bottles.	
		Cents per qt.	*Cents per qt.*	*Cts. per qt.*	*Cts. per qt.*	*Cts. per qt.*	*Per ct.*
Ala.	Birmingham	8.47–8.73	11.25	12	15	15	4.5
Ariz.	Phoenix	.....	7.5	9	12–14	10–12	.....
Calif.	Los Angeles	7.52	11.66	14	15	15	3.6–4.0
	San Diego	8.38	11.5	13	15	15	3.8
	San Francisco	6.68	10.33	12	14	14	3.75–4.0
Colo.	Colo. Springs	5.80	7.5	10	11	12	3.3–3.7
	Denver	4.88–5.27	7.5–8.75	10	12	10–12	3.1–3.6
	Pueblo	6.70	8	11	13	11–13	3.7
Conn.	Bridgeport	9.07	12	14	16	16	3.6
	Hartford	9.07	12	14	16	15–16	3.7–4.3
	New Haven	9.07	12.5	14	16	16	3.7
Del.	Wilmington	.....	10	12	12	14	3.6–3.8
D. C.	Washington	7.99	11	12	15	15	3.5–4.0
Fla.	Jacksonville	8.49	12.5	15	18	18	4.2
	Miami	12.49–14.18	16.25–20	17.5–20	22–30	22–30	3.5–4.1
	Tampa	10.62	14.5	16	20	20	4–4.5
Ill.	Chicago	6.94	8.75–10	13–14	14	14	3.5
	Joliet	6.45	9.5	12	14	14	3.5
	Rockford	5.91	9	10	12	12	3.6–3.65
Ind.	Evansville	5.27	8.25	10.5	.....	12	3.7
	Indianapolis	4.88	8–8.75	10–10.5	12	12	3.6–4.0
	South Bend	5.70	8.75	10	12	12	3.9
Iowa.	Davenport	5.16	7–8	8–9	10–11	10–11	3.6–3.7
	Des Moines	6.34–6.55	9.5–10	11–12	14	12–14	3.2–3.8
	Sioux City	5.70	8.75	10	12	12	3.6
Kans.	Topeka	4.72	7.5	10	12	.....	3.5
Ky.	Lexington	6.34–6.72	10–11.25	11.25–12	14–15	13–15	3.6–4.5
	Louisville	5.80–6.17	8.75	11	13	13	3.8–4.0
La.	Alexandria	7.50	12.5	13	15	15	4.0
	New Orleans	7.54	10	13	15	15	4.0
Md.	Baltimore	7.35	10	13	13	15	4.0
Mass.	Boston	9.28–9.35	11.25	13.5	15.5	14	3.7
	Fall River	9.35	12	12–13	14–15	13–15	3.35
	Springfield	7.50	12	13	16	12–15	3.7
Mich.	Detroit	6.45	10	12	14	13–14	3.2–3.7
	Grand Rapids	6.17	8.75	11	13	11–13	3.3–3.6
	Kalamazoo	6.51–6.88	8.75–9.5	11	13	13	3.8–4.1
	Lansing	4.83	7.5	8	10	10	3.5
Minn.	Minneapolis	6.24	9–9.75	10.5	12	12	3.5–3.7
	St. Paul	6.24	.....	.....	12	.....	.....
	Winona	7.26	9.75	10.45	12	12	3.5–3.6
Mo.	Kansas City	5.88	10–11.25	9–11	13	10–16	3.6–3.8
	St. Louis	6.45	9.5	11	13	13	3.5
Mont.	Butte	5.50	7.5–8.75	11	13	13–14	3.5
Nebr.	Lincoln	4.70	7.5	9.5	11	11	3.5
	Omaha	5.16	8.12	10	12	11–12	3.5–3.6
N. H.	Concord	7.19	9.5	12	14	14	3.7–4.0
N. J.	Hoboken	.....	11	11.45	.....	12	3.6
	Trenton	6.81	9	10–11	12	13–14	3.7–3.9
N. Mex.	Albuquerque	6.88	11.25	12.5	.....	15	4.0
N. Y.	Albany	7.14	8.5	15	15	17	3.6
	Buffalo	7.59	10–10.5	12.5	14	14	.....
	New York [2]	[4] 6.98– ([3])	11–12	14–15	16	16–17	3.7
	Rochester	8.10	11.5	12.5	14	.....	3.7
N. C.	Asheville	7.52	11	13	16	16–20	4.0
	Raleigh	7.05	12.5	14	18	20	4.0
N. Dak.	Jamestown	4.83	7.5	8	10	10	3.5
Ohio.	Akron	7.35	9.5	11	13	13	3.5
	Cincinnati	7.09–7.52	10.5–11	12	14	13–14	3.5–3.6
	Cleveland	7.09–7.31	9.5	11.5	14	12–14	3.5
	Columbus	.....	9.5	12	13	13–14	3.8–4.0
	Toledo	5.48–5.70	9	10.5	12	12	3.6
Okla.	Oklahoma City	4.88–5.27	8.75	12	14–17	12–14	4.0
	Tulsa	6.02	10	13	15–16	15–16	4–4.5
Oreg.	Portland	5.27	8.75	10–10.5	12	11–12	4.0
Pa.	Harrisburg	5.48–5.65	9	10.5	12	12	3.5
	Philadelphia	6.81	8.75–11	11–12	12	12–13	3.25
	Pittsburgh	8.60	10–11	14.5	15	.....	3.5–3.7
	Scranton	8.55	11	13	14	14	3.6
R. I.	Newport	7.78	11	11	14	14	4.0
	Providence	9.28	12.5	13.5	16	.....	.....
S. Dak.	Sioux Falls	5.37	8.75	10	12	12	3.6
Tenn.	Chattanooga	5.27	8.75	9–12	12–16	12	4.0
	Memphis	5.63	7.5–10	11	13–15	12–14	4–4.3
	Nashville	4.88	9.5	12	14	14	4.2
Tex.	Dallas	6.02	10	12	15	13–15	4.0
	El Paso	6.98	11.25	12	15–18	13–17	3.5–4.1
Utah.	Salt Lake City	4.62–4.88	7.5	9	10	10–11	3.6
Va.	Richmond	8.69–9.20	11	14	15	.....	3.8–3.9
	Roanoke	7.11	11.25	13	15	15	4.0
Wash.	Seattle	6.34	9	10.5	13	12	3.5–3.6
	Spokane	5.61	9	10	12	12	3.7–4.02
W. Va.	Clarksburg	7.95	10.75	14	16	17	3.8–4.0
	Wheeling	8.06	10	13	15	15	3.8
Wis.	Kenosha	6.45	10	11	12	12–13	3.6
	Madison	5.16	9	9	10	10	3.6
	Milwaukee	6.45	7.5	9.5	11	10–11	3.6–3.65
	Superior	6.45	8.5	11	13	13	3.7

[1] These prices represent standard or grade B milk, which is the grade most commonly sold, the butterfat content varying from 3.1 to 4.5 per cent in different cities.
[2] The dealers' buying prices for New York City apply to milk purchased in the 200–210 mile zone.
[3] 7.84¢ per qt. Nov. 1–12, and 6.45¢ per qt. Nov. 12–30, inclusive.

Prices Paid Producers at Country Points [1] for Standard or Grade B Milk (3.5% Butterfat).

Section.	Number of local markets.	Range of prices per 100 lbs.	Average price.	Comparison of prices for same markets. Number of local markets.	Average for— November, 1923.	October, 1923.	November, 1922.
New England	8	$3.12–$4.04	3.71	8	$3.71	$3.47	$3.15
Middle Atlantic	17	2.25–3.68	3.04	16	3.01	3.02	2.71
East North Central	22	1.92–3.15	2.70	20	2.67	2.67	2.16
West North Central	21	1.84–3.38	2.50	19	2.50	2.42	2.16
South Atlantic	15	2.80–5.40	3.57	14	3.59	3.49	3.22
East South Central	6	2.05–3.13	2.58	4	2.71	2.51	2.14
West South Central	7	2.00–3.51	2.89	6	2.84	2.80	2.62
Mountain	7	1.95–3.20	2.43	7	2.43	2.39	2.16
Pacific	10	1.90–3.55	2.74	7	2.75	2.73	2.66
United States	113	1.84–5.40	2.89	101	2.90	2.84	2.48

[1] The prices at country points apply to milk delivered direct by farmers in their own cans to local milk shipping stations and near-by city milk plants. They show the range and average of prices actually received by producers supplying cities and differ from the dealers' buying prices by the costs of transportation applicable to different shipping points. The price per 100 pounds may be reduced to price per quart by dividing by 46.53.

Retail Prices of Special Milk, Cream, and Buttermilk.

City.	Special milk, per quart.	Certified milk, per quart.	Light cream (18–25% B.F.), per half pint.	Cultured buttermilk, per quart.
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
Boston	19	20	.....	10
New York	19	27–28	29	24
Philadelphia	15	30	15	12
Pittsburgh	.....	25	.....	.....
Cincinnati	17–19	26	15	10
Chicago	23	25	16	10–24
Minneapolis	.....	.....	15	.....
St. Louis	18	25	17	10
Washington	.....	30	18	15
Jacksonville	22	.....	20	11
New Orleans	19	30	17–18	13
Memphis	.....	25–30	15	.....
Portland	.....	.....	15	.....
San Francisco	.....	25	18	14
Average of above cities	19.12	26.45	17.54	13.60

Movement of Dairy Products at Five Markets.

(New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.)

	Nov. 12–17, 1923.	Nov. 5–10, 1923.	Nov. 13–18, 1922.
Butter.			
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts for week	9,488,847	10,064,004	7,874,562
Receipts since Jan. 1	600,304,294	590,815,447	583,937,430
Put in cold storage	737,953	616,055	823,946
Withdrawn from cold storage	4,181,429	3,805,023	4,411,465
Change during week	−3,443,476	−3,188,968	−3,587,519
Total holdings	30,670,742	34,114,218	34,974,547
Cheese.			
Receipts for week	3,653,324	4,204,215	3,982,988
Receipts since Jan. 1	199,238,868	195,585,544	180,906,296
Put into cold storage	1,478,701	1,316,894	1,017,132
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,575,818	1,520,973	1,214,127
Change during week	−97,117	−204,079	−196,995
Total holdings	21,637,608	21,734,725	14,745,666
Dressed Poultry.			
Receipts for week	9,909,371	8,286,155	7,779,227
Receipts since Jan. 1	229,147,984	220,057,613	180,860,298
Put into cold storage	4,642,197	3,954,298	4,564,135
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,776,713	1,645,616	1,565,919
Change during week	+2,865,484	+2,308,682	+2,998,216
Total holdings	34,464,180	31,598,706	26,794,879
Eggs.			
	Cases.	*Cases.*	*Cases.*
Receipts for week	138,138	131,637	106,084
Receipts since Jan. 1	15,897,354	15,759,216	15,372,737
Put into cold storage	10,879	9,652	8,834
Withdrawn from cold storage	275,758	284,808	302,967
Change during week	−264,879	−275,156	−294,133
Total holdings	2,549,849	2,814,728	2,385,758

Cold Storage Report, November 1, 1923.

Apples moved into storage during the month of October at a considerably greater rate than normal, and the holdings on November 1 were 43% above the five-year average of 4,383,000 barrels.

Holdings of creamery butter were 76,418,000 pounds compared with 73,857,000 pounds a year ago and a five-year average of 86,993,000 pounds. The out movement during the month was 19,699,000 pounds or approximately 20% of October 1 holdings.

American cheese stocks were much heavier than normal for the month.

The increase of broilers in storage during the month was slightly above normal, holdings being 10,690,000 pounds. Last year's stocks for this date were 9,202,000 pounds and the five-year average 9,814,000 pounds. Roasters showed a decrease of 138,000 pounds and fowls an increase of 229,000 pounds for the month. Stocks of turkeys are still unusually heavy for this date, there being 5,203,000 pounds on hand compared with 2,306,000 pounds a year ago and a five-year average of 1,651,000 pounds.

Lard holdings were 37,489,000 pounds, compared with 36,750,000 pounds a year ago and a five-year average of 55,018,000 pounds.

Cold Storage Holdings on November 1, 1923, with Comparisons.

Thousands, i. e., 000, omitted.

Commodity.	Oct. 1, 5-year average.	Oct. 1, 1922.	Oct. 1, 1923.	Nov. 1, 5-year average.	Nov. 1, 1922.	Nov. 1, 1923.
Apples.						
Barrels	766	1,219	584	3,099	4,133	4,121
Boxes	513	669	789	3,853	4,164	5,358
Baskets (bushels)	.....	.....	241	.....	.....	1,101
Total apples (barrels)[1]	940	1,452	927	4,383	5,521	6,274
Lemons (boxes).						
Domestic	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	8
Imported	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1
Total lemons	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	9
Butter (pounds).						
Creamery	101,976	96,680	96,117	86,993	73,857	76,418
Cheese (pounds).						
American	54,613	49,473	62,384	47,736	40,852	58,048
Swiss, including block	4,137	5,766	5,135	4,355	5,720	5,867
Brick and Munster	1,172	842	3,037	1,216	1,023	2,540
Limburger	1,182	937	1,677	1,104	868	1,279
All other varieties	9,228	5,906	6,558	8,542	5,353	6,460
Total cheese	70,332	62,924	78,791	62,953	53,816	74,194
Eggs.						
Cases	6,343	7,924	8,737	4,569	5,726	6,650
Frozen (pounds)	23,846	33,545	43,836	21,871	30,523	40,294
Frozen Poultry (pounds).						
Broilers	7,467	7,334	7,486	9,814	9,202	10,690
Roasters	2,997	2,992	5,856	6,729	6,232	5,718
Fowls	4,295	2,720	3,110	4,910	2,842	3,339
Turkeys	1,915	2,645	6,352	1,651	2,306	5,203
Miscellaneous varieties	10,292	10,294	10,338	11,650	9,658	12,058
Total frozen poultry	26,966	25,985	33,142	34,754	30,240	37,008
Meats (pounds).						
Beef, frozen	99,616	34,611	27,590	114,823	47,929	43,734
Beef, in process of cure	(2)	11,632	8,858	(2)	12,830	10,179
Beef, cured	24,024	7,329	11,739	24,328	7,054	9,665
Total beef	123,640	53,572	48,187	139,151	67,813	63,578
Pork, frozen	61,416	46,796	98,795	44,118	30,688	71,631
Pork, dry salt, in process of cure	(2)	65,956	73,085	(2)	50,435	64,794
Pork, dry salt cured	224,501	56,827	73,889	174,844	35,236	43,972
Pork, pickled, in process of cure	(2)	187,452	226,995	(2)	175,875	209,532
Pork, pickled, cured	282,752	126,065	140,379	243,809	102,936	115,126
Total pork	568,669	483,696	613,143	462,771	395,170	505,055
Lamb and mutton, frozen	9,677	3,473	1,719	15,167	3,458	1,997
Miscellaneous meats, frozen and cured	72,015	49,047	60,410	70,168	45,954	56,034
Total meats	774,001	589,188	723,459	687,257	512,395	626,664
Lard	87,313	75,338	72,608	55,018	36,750	37,489

Fish (pounds).	Sept. 15, 5-year average.	Sept. 15, 1922.	Sept. 15, 1923.	Oct. 15, 5-year average.	Oct. 15, 1922.	Oct. 15, 1923.
Fish, frozen	62,137	41,141	53,220	69,794	54,757	58,401
Herring, cured	25,054	24,637	18,728	23,763	24,126	17,566
Salmon, mild cured	7,999	7,565	7,155	8,128	8,092	6,617

[1] Three boxes are considered the equivalent of one barrel.
[2] Prior to 1920, figures for cured meats included those for meats still in process of cure.

Meats Placed in Cure or Frozen and Fish Frozen During Month.

Variety (pounds).	Sept. 1921.	Sept. 1922.	Sept. 1923.	Oct. 1921.	Oct. 1922.	Oct. 1923.
Beef, frozen	7,448	10,514	12,252	21,065	24,455	29,713
Beef placed in cure	7,189	9,500	7,796	9,051	11,381	10,134
Pork, frozen	14,421	17,100	21,658	17,774	17,809	27,422
Pork, dry salt, placed in cure	65,918	75,093	85,715	59,648	72,713	92,745
Pork, pickled, placed in cure	113,397	134,038	155,583	115,266	143,090	174,562
Lamb and mutton, frozen	1,181	608	426	2,035	878	714
Lard produced	91,701	106,646	113,261	98,404	113,465	132,332

	Aug. 15 to Sept. 15.	Aug. 15 to Sept. 15.	Aug. 15 to Sept. 15.	Sept. 15 to Oct. 15.	Sept. 15 to Oct. 15.	Sept. 15 to Oct. 15.
Fish, frozen	9,356	10,827	16,417	9,990	16,830	12,512

Cold Storage Holdings, November 1, 1923, by Sections.

Commodity.	New England.	Middle Atlantic.	East North Central.	West North Central.	South Atlantic.	East South Central.	West South Central.	Mountain.	Pacific.
Apples.									
Barrels	98	1,744	800	516	862	47	41	.....	13
Boxes	58	446	1,076	663	188	57	222	125	4,123
Bushel baskets	34	669	217	109	46	12	11	3	.....
Lemons (boxes)									
Domestic	.....	.....	2	2	.....	1	3	.....	.....
Imported	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Butter (pounds)									
Creamery	14,620	27,632	15,826	9,011	786	1,677	1,077	1,044	4,745
Cheese (pounds)									
American	5,627	23,273	20,693	1,176	980	350	527	1,884	3,538
Swiss, including block	.....	1,544	3,580	90	35	6	16	43	553
Brick and munster	.....	118	1,829	323	8	1	7	17	237
Limburger	.....	152	1,056	18	1	6	.....	1	45
All other varieties	57	3,483	2,485	46	34	.....	68	12	275
Eggs.									
Cases	534	2,187	1,853	1,130	81	158	170	87	450
Frozen (pounds)	1,818	14,913	11,147	8,950	670	493	437	51	1,815
Frozen poultry (pounds).									
Broilers	651	4,797	2,562	1,598	83	96	233	11	659
Roasters	430	3,893	3,587	1,045	23	5	108	3	134
Fowls	290	828	1,365	305	79	26	132	30	284
Turkeys	503	3,545	544	372	105	22	11	18	83
Miscellaneous varieties	1,011	6,898	2,539	1,118	68	33	61	49	281
Meats (pounds).									
Beef, frozen	1,351	4,567	19,815	12,932	550	27	2,688	317	1,487
Beef, in process of cure	251	2,053	4,303	2,518	122	32	658	36	206
Beef, cured	287	1,627	5,527	1,703	252	1	19	32	217
Pork, frozen	3,582	8,603	27,122	25,733	1,355	1,279	1,444	851	1,662
Pork, dry salt, in process of cure	1,442	3,288	29,097	27,768	1,122	920	460	358	339
Pork, dry salt cured	1,476	976	19,244	15,882	1,842	295	3,522	490	245
Pork, pickled in process of cure	10,670	18,725	76,793	84,567	4,916	2,851	3,640	2,304	5,066
Pork, pickled cured	6,606	8,429	47,199	39,279	4,393	955	3,463	1,446	3,356
Lamb and mutton, frozen	345	1,029	265	259	18	.....	14	3	64
Miscellaneous meats, frozen and cured	2,279	5,222	23,206	19,126	1,421	387	2,685	326	1,382
Lard	2,215	2,558	17,767	10,657	981	238	757	724	1,592
Fish, frozen (Oct. 15, 1923)	12,245	18,042	6,313	2,496	738	111	50	20	18,386
Herring, cured (Oct. 15, 1923)	1,626	10,417	3,289	543	156	.....	.....	25	1,510
Salmon, mild cured (Oct. 15, 1923)	100	2,180	233	22	47	.....	.....	.....	4,035

Fruits and Vegetables

Many Apples in Storage.

Wholesale fruit and vegetable markets showed few radical changes during the week ending November 17. Sweet potatoes seemed to be in better demand, and prices of eastern stock closed higher. Onions also were stronger in the East but slightly weaker in the Middle West. Cabbage sold at irregular ranges, top price of Danish type being $25 per ton. Several important potato markets tended downward, but the general situation was nearly steady, and boxed apples closed firm. As the season advances shipments of most products continue to decrease. Oranges, however, showed a gain of 125% during the week. Grapes are now averaging only 225 cars per day, practically all from California. Total movement of 16 fruits and vegetables was about 18,000 cars.

With the largest crop of *apples* ever produced in the Northwest, cold-storage holdings in Pacific Coast States on November 1 were about 4,123,000 boxes, or 61% more than a year ago. Most of this stock is said to be in the Yakima district. Total shipments of western apples to November 17 had filled 14,000 cars more than to the same time last season. Aggregate output has been 37,575 cars compared with 23,350 cars the first part of the 1922 season and with 40,800 in 1921. Weekly movement has decreased sharply but is still in excess of that of the past two Novembers.

Another evidence of the heavy supplies of western fruit is seen in the relatively large holdings in eastern storage plants. Boxed apples in New England storages were 73% more abundant than on November 1, 1922. In the Middle Atlantic section there were 446,000 boxes compared with 193,000 the year before. Holdings of western apples in the East North Central States were 1,076,000 boxes, against 432,000, and in the West North Central group 663,000 boxes, compared with about 350,000 last November. Total supplies of boxed stock were nearly 30% greater than the holdings a year ago and 40% above the average of the last five seasons.

Barreled apples in cold storage were slightly less than on November 1, 1922, but one-third more than average. Compared with last year, the Middle Atlantic holdings were 17% less, whereas the North Central region shows an excess of 15% to 25%, and the South Atlantic storages had one-third more barrels than last season. Respective quantities in these three sections were 1,744,000 barrels, 1,316,000, and 862,000 barrels. Shipments from eastern and central States are now only 2,500 cars behind last fall's record, and still average 400 cars per day. Leading shipping States are New York, Michigan, the Virginias, and Pennsylvania.

Eastern cider apples were greatly in demand, but the New York f. o. b. market for this stock declined recently to 40¢–45¢ per 100 pounds, and many cider mills report large supplies on hand. This slump has taken away one of the most interesting features of the eastern market. Cold-storage sales of best Rhode Island Greenings were made at New York shipping points around $5–$5.50 per barrel, with bushel baskets of 2¼-inch Baldwins bringing 90¢. In New York City Greenings were jobbing at $5.50–$6, Baldwins $4–$4.50, Staymans $3–$4 per barrel, and Virginia York Imperials $3.25–$3.75. Middle-western Jonathans still were $5–$6 in central markets, other varieties selling at slightly lower ranges. The New York market for Northwestern Extra Fancy Jonathans, medium to large sizes, weakened to $1.75–$2.15 per box, the price in Chicago being $2–$2.25.

CABBAGE AND ONIONS.

Carlot shipments of *cabbage* decreased about 18% and *onions* half that much. New York continued to hold first place as a source of both these products, Indiana ranking second for onions and Wisconsin second in cabbage.

Eastern jobbing markets on Yellow Globe onions strengthened to a general level of $2.75–$3.10 per 100-pound sack, even though demand was not very brisk. Massachusetts stock sold in a wide range of $2.25–$3.25 at Boston, where New York onions brought $2.50–$3. Middle-western yellows in central cities slanted slightly downward at $2.50–$3, red stock jobbing at $3 on the Kansas City market. Chicago reported a slow demand for Spanish Valencias at $2.25–$2.50 per crate, but white onions from California topped that market around $4 a sack.

The best wholesale price for New York Danish-type cabbage was $25 per ton, a few sales in Washington reaching $30. The general range, however, was $15–$22, while northern Danish sold mostly at $12–$20. More than 100 carloads of this product arrived in Chicago during the week, and closing price there was $10–$14. Having touched high mark of $17 on one day, the western New York f. o. b. market held firm around $14–$15, with sales at Wisconsin shipping points ranging $10–$12.

SWEET POTATOES STRONGER.

Shipments of *sweet potatoes* were about the same as the preceding week, approximating only 60% of the total for the corresponding period last year. Virginia yellow sweet potatoes advanced in New York to $3.50–$3.75 per barrel, selling mostly steady elsewhere. New Jersey yellows advanced to $2.25–$2.75 per bushel hamper, but Tennessee Nancy Halls sold practically unchanged in Chicago.

Potato prices showed a dull and slightly weaker tendency, with but few price changes. Maine Green Mountains sold lower in Boston at $1.65–$1.75 per 100 pounds, but Long Island Green Mountains maintained a range of $2.30–$2.40 in New York City. Eastern round whites continued to bring $1.65–$1.75 in eastern cities, but northern stock weakened in Chicago to 85¢–$1.10. Western Rurals and Russets declined 10¢–15¢ in markets of the Southwest, but sold steady at shipping points. Maine potatoes inclined slightly lower in producing sections; round whites sold nearly steady at New York points and weakened in the North. Carlot arrivals at most markets were greatly increased, but the week's total shipments gained only 125 cars.

Green beans from southern sections sold irregularly at $2.75–$5 per bushel hamper in leading markets. New York *cauliflower* weakened to $2–$2.25 per crate, but New York celery advanced to $2.75–$3.25 per two-thirds crate. Sales from cold storage at shipping points ruled $2.50. Florida *cucumbers* continued to bring $4–$4.50 per bushel and *eggplant* strengthened to $4–$5 per standard crate.

Prices of Fruits and Vegetables f. o. b. Shipping Points.

November 19, 1923, with Comparisons.

Product.	Shipping point.	Unit of sale.	Nov. 19, 1923.	Nov. 12, 1923.	Nov. 20, 1922.
Potatoes:					
Red River Ohios.	Minneapolis	100 lbs. sacked.	[1]$0.60–0.65	[1]$0.60–0.65	$0.60–0.65
Early Ohios.	Alliance, Nebr.	do	.90–1.00	1.00	.....
Green Mountains.	Presque Isle, Me.	do	1.32	1.30–1.35	[2].80–.85
Round Whites.	Rochester, N. Y.	do	1.35	1.35–1.45	.95–1.05
Do	Waupaca, Wis.	do	.85	.90–.95	.65–.70
Do	Grand Rapids, Mich.	do	.70–.80	.80–.85	.60–.67½
Rurals	Idaho Falls, Idaho.	do	.50–.55	.60	[3].30–.35
Apples:					
Winesaps	Spokane, Wash.	Boxes	1.50	1.45–1.50	1.65–1.75
Cabbage:					
Danish	Rochester, N. Y.	Bulk per ton	14.00–15.00	13.00–15.00	7.00–9.00
Do	Racine, Wis.	do	10.00–12.00	10.00–12.00	.....
Onions:					
Yellow Globes.	Connecticut Valley points.	100 lbs. sacked.	2.50–2.70	2.60	.....

[1] U. S. No. 1 and partly graded.
[2] Bulk per 100 pounds.
[3] Wagon loads cash to growers.

Carload Shipments of Citrus Fruits for October.

State and product.	October.			September.		
	1923	1922	5-year average.	1923	1922	5-year average.
Grapefruit:						
Arizona	25	23	18	.....	.....	.....
California	19	12	19	52	9	25
Florida	1,920	1,331	1,314	405	210	263
Total	1,964	1,366	1,351	457	219	288
Lemons:						
California	537	315	582	443	496	516
Oranges:						
California	1,818	1,428	1,729	2,368	1,084	1,754
Florida	1,068	1,253	732	22	78	21
Others	2	22	11	.....	5	1
Total	2,888	2,703	2,472	2,390	1,167	1,776

Arrivals and Prices of Fruits and Vegetables.

Arrivals Include All Varieties of Each Product for the Week of November 13-19 1923, with Comparisons; Prices are for November 19, 1923, with Comparisons, and Are for the Variety or Varieties Specified.

POTATOES (Prices quoted on Round Whites, sacked and bulk per 100 pounds).

Markets.	Total car-lot arrivals.					Jobbing range.		
	Nov. 13-19, 1923.	Nov. 6-12, 1923.	Nov. 14-20, 1922.	Jan. 1-Nov. 19, 1923.	Jan. 1-Nov. 20, 1922.	Nov. 19, 1923.	Nov. 12, 1923.	Nov. 20, 1922.
New York	462	427	330	19,567	18,629	$1.65-1.80	$1.65-1.80	$1.35-1.40
Boston	288	129	224	11,018	8,063	1.65-1.75	1.70-1.75	1.40-1.50
Philadelphia	208	132	91	7,661	6,850	1.65-1.75	1.75-2.00	1.35
Baltimore	49	61	12	2,120	[1] 1,139	1.65-1.75	1.65-1.75	1.15-1.25
Pittsburgh	169	185	82	7,142	8,083	1.65	1.50-1.60	1.05-1.15
Cincinnati	52	103	104	2,848	3,247	[2] 1.15-1.25	[2] 1.15-1.25	1.05-1.20
Chicago	530	479	346	21,420	17,897	[3] .85-1.10	[3] 1.00-1.15	[3] .90-1.05
St. Louis	110	91	100	4,058	5,300	1.20	1.10	1.05
Kansas City	189	226	248	10,505	8,690	[2 3] 1.00-1.05	[2 3] 1.00	[2 3] 1.00-1.10

APPLES (Prices quoted on Eastern York Imperials and Middlewestern Jonathans, barrels).

New York	279	291	228	7,135	5,862	$3.25-3.75	$3.00-3.50	$4.25-4.50
Boston	44	44	35	619	865	[4] 4.00-4.25	[4] 4.00-4.50	[4] 4.00-4.50
Philadelphia	47	65	52	1,584	1,032	3.00-3.25	3.00-3.40	4.00
Baltimore	14	16	17	451	[1] 300	3.25	3.00-3.15	3.25-3.50
Pittsburgh	23	69	32	2,119	2,411	.....	2.50-2.75	3.25-3.50
Cincinnati	29	36	76	827	589	.....	2.50-2.75	[5] 3.90-4.00
Chicago	183	281	95	4,455	4,084	5.50-6.00	5.50-6.00	5.00-5.50
St. Louis	86	123	4	1,815	272	[6] 3.75-4.50	[6] 4.00-4.50	.....
Kansas City	20	42	15	756	443	5.00-5.25	5.00-5.25	4.50-4.75

APPLES (Prices quoted on Northwestern Extra Fancy Jonathans, boxes).

New York	275	280	168	4,965	3,260	$1.75-2.15	$1.85-2.10	$1.65-1.90
Boston	27	41	17	788	426	.....	1.75-1.85	2.00-2.25
Philadelphia	100	51	32	986	748	1.75-1.85	1.50-1.85	.....
Baltimore	13	15	21	391	[1] 225	1.75-2.00	1.75-2.00	1.75-2.00
Pittsburgh	20	47	25	863	598	1.75-2.00	1.50-1.75	.....
Cincinnati	37	29	18	239	145	.....	.....	.....
Chicago	773	1,046	249	5,472	2,506	2.00-2.25	2.00-2.25	2.00-2.25
St. Louis	38	71	20	581	418	[7] 1.60-1.85	.....	.....
Kansas City	160	319	67	1,284	687	2.00-2.25	2.00-2.25	2.25-2.50

ONIONS[8] (Prices quoted on Eastern and Middlewestern Yellow Varieties, sacked per 100 pounds.)

New York	365	180	65	3,102	1,639	$2.75-3.00	$2.50-3.00	$1.50-1.65
Boston	33	60	12	621	784	2.50-3.00	2.50-3.25	1.25-1.40
Philadelphia	42	55	44	648	719	2.85-3.00	2.75-2.90	1.35-1.75
Baltimore	15	14	25	172	[1] 161	3.00-3.10	3.00	1.75
Pittsburgh	33	43	24	528	516	2.75-3.00	2.25-2.50	1.50-1.65
Cincinnati	19	22	4	188	53	2.50-3.00	2.75-3.00	1.65-1.75
Chicago	125	107	28	1,193	694	2.50-2.75	2.75-3.00	1.75-2.00
St. Louis	22	17	6	315	215	[9] 2.50-2.60	[9] 3.00-3.25	[9] 1.50-1.65
Kansas City	47	40	14	328	206	[9] 3.00	[9] 3.00	[9] 1.50-1.75

CABBAGE (Prices quoted on New York and Northern Danish type, bulk per ton).

New York	70	118	99	3,145	2,102	$15.00-20.00	$15.00-22.00	$11.00-13.00
Boston	19	20	27	909	790	[10] 1.40- 1.50	[11] 1.75	[11] 1.10- 1.25
Philadelphia	51	33	54	1,600	1,679	16.00-20.00	16.00-20.00	10.00-15.00
Baltimore	28	46	66	[1] 1,072	[1] 849	22.00-25.00	18.00-20.00	8.00-10.00
Pittsburgh	47	108	34	1,311	1,291	20.00-25.00	22.00-23.00	8.00-12.00
Cincinnati	24	37	36	635	711	18.00-22.00	20.00-25.00	13.00-15.00
Chicago	104	117	32	2,355	1,959	12.00-14.00	[10] 1.00	[3] 9.00- 9.50
St. Louis	37	37	25	1,232	1,671	15.00-18.00	[12] 20.00	[12] 12.00-15.00
Kansas City	33	43	17	685	720	18.00-20.00	20.00	[10] .65- .75

SWEET POTATOES (Prices quoted on Eastern Shore of Virginia Yellow Varieties, barrels).

New York	94	100	90	6,474	7,305	$3.50-3.62½	$3.25-3.50	$1.75-2.00
Boston	19	22	26	3,464	3,472	3.75-4.00	3.75-4.00	1.75
Philadelphia	14	7	7	1,938	2,019	3.75-4.00	3.50	1.25-1.50
Baltimore	8	4	11	[1] 311	[1] 419	3.50	3.00-3.25	1.00-1.25
Pittsburgh	23	40	15	2,312	2,476	3.75-4.00	3.50-3.75	1.50-1.65
Cincinnati	9	8	9	1,112	1,155	4.25	4.00-4.25	1.90-2.00
Chicago	45	44	27	6,611	5,592	4.25-4.40	4.00-4.25	2.50
St. Louis	....	1	3	1,577	1,576	.....	[13] 1.30-1.35	[13] 1.10
Kansas City	....	....	....	3,261	2,599	.....	.....	[14] .75

[1] Arrivals incomplete.
[2] Minnesota and North Dakota Red River Ohios.
[3] Car-lot sales.
[4] Massachusetts Baldwins.
[5] New York Baldwins.
[6] Midwestern Winesaps.
[7] Auction sales, large to very large sizes.
[8] Arrivals include Spanish imports.
[9] Red varieties.
[10] Bulk per 100 pounds.
[11] Per barrel.
[12] Wisconsin Domestic type.
[13] Tennessee Nancy Halls, bushel hampers.
[14] Arkansas Nancy Halls, bushel hampers.

Carload Shipments of Fruits and Vegetables.

Week of November 11-17 and Season to November 17, with Comparisons.

Product.	Nov. 11-17, 1923.	Nov. 4-10, 1923.	Nov. 12-18, 1922.	Total this season to Nov. 17.	Total last season to Nov. 18.	Total last season.
Apples:						
Western States	3,152	3,502	2,463	37,573	23,350	46,275
Eastern States	2,612	3,391	2,145	45,811	48,376	65,936
Cabbage	963	1,169	804	26,876	32,704	41,341
Cauliflower	150	76	66	746	641	4,616
Celery	657	568	576	11,095	9,706	14,782
Grapes	1,435	2,537	1,355	59,363	58,384	59,863
Grapefruit	465	813	(1)	4,332	(1)	17,183
Lemons	57	81	(1)	1,153	(1)	8,194
Lettuce:						
Old crop	158	253	143	27,178	22,062	22,282
New crop	298	224	282	1,052	[2] 669	[2] 27,178
Onions	645	708	425	18,042	21,844	29,783
Oranges	1,622	725	(1)	3,643	(1)	68,032
Pears	94	128	124	16,691	19,924	20,367
Potatoes:						
Sweet	412	409	648	8,627	10,886	21,588
White	4,764	4,640	4,596	121,805	139,779	253,738
Spinach	112	124	104	589	488	7,341
Tomatoes	156	185	39	23,339	26,419	26,644
Vegetables, mixed	306	255	381	20,702	18,116	19,676
Total	18,058	19,788	14,151	428,617	432,679	727,641

[1] Unavailable. [2] Not included in totals.

October Fruit and Vegetable Inspections Increased.

Federal inspections of fruit and vegetables during October increased 87% over the preceding month's total, and were slightly above both the four-year average and the number made in October last year. Fruit inspections gained 105% over the September work and were heavier than the average for four years past, although surpassed by the record for October, 1922.

The number of inspections made at New York was larger than any previous month's record in any of the 30 markets. The total for that city was 796. Pittsburgh came second with 308 inspections; Chicago had 287, St. Louis 149, New Orleans 145, and Atlanta 114.

Total Inspections During October, with Comparisons.

Classification.	October, 1920.	October, 1921.	October, 1922.	September, 1923.	October, 1923.	4-year average for October.
Fruit inspections	1,498	1,614	2,150	881	1,802	1,766
Vegetable inspections	938	1,508	727	667	1,097	1,068
Total inspections	2,436	3,122	2,877	1,548	2,899	2,834

Work for the Navy gained considerably in volume, but Marine Corps inspections were slightly less than in September.

Fruit and Vegetable Inspections for the Navy and Marine Corps.

Classification.	Navy.			Marine Corps.		
	October, 1922.	September, 1923.	October, 1923.	October, 1922.	September, 1923.	October, 1923.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Quantity passed	3,054,751	1,945,140	2,040,524	255,834	273,376	266,012
Quantity rejected	104,554	88,780	121,536	7,639	281	1,805
Total inspected	3,159,305	2,033,920	2,162,060	263,473	273,657	267,817
Cuts made to comply with specifications	17,257	3,616	2,901	360	87	29

The New York office also inspected 638,143 pounds of fruit and vegetables for the United States Lines, rejecting 12,458 of this. In addition, New York examined 248,553 pounds for the Munson Line, of which 1,435 were rejected. At Norfolk, 21 inspections comprising 72,940 pounds were made for the United States Shipping Board.

Carload Shipments of Fruits and Vegetables, by States.

Shipments During October, and for Season to October 31, 1923, with Comparisons.

Shipping district.	October. 1923	October. 1922	October. Average 1919–1923.	Season total to Oct. 31, 1923.	Season total to Oct. 31, 1922.	Five-season average to Oct. 31, 1919–1923.	Grand total last season.	Average grand total past five seasons.
APPLES (box areas).								
California	1,410	918	1,149	4,991	2,920	3,429	4,962	4,429
Colorado	1,067	1,213	1,608	1,343	1,373	1,996	3,385	3,068
Idaho	2,307	1,649	2,016	2,543	1,720	2,447	4,222	3,479
Montana	219	195	262	239	239	331	348	445
New Mexico	499	188	273	1,121	340	605	438	540
Oregon	1,992	867	1,503	2,260	967	1,689	3,893	4,259
Utah	501	403	377	534	414	428	718	542
Washington	13,054	6,792	9,905	15,645	9,090	11,967	28,295	25,257
Total	21,049	12,225	17,093	28,676	17,063	22,892	46,261	42,019
APPLES (barrel areas).								
Arkansas	838	975	1,037	1,654	2,263	1,904	2,616	2,181
Delaware	234	276	139	1,522	1,720	921	1,751	700
Georgia	49	127	66	70	300	134	394	178
Illinois	1,969	1,557	1,206	3,496	3,942	2,602	4,839	2,873
Indiana	178	46	64	288	186	140	220	163
Iowa	163	234	107	216	332	149	351	123
Kansas	692	504	421	912	868	604	1,083	563
Kentucky	20	13	13	20	26	19	31	23
Maine	258	118	763	284	122	898	278	1,520
Maryland, E. S.	206	113	71	358	415	198	418	134
Maryland, other	568	287	344	951	494	582	706	709
Massachusetts	111	136	140	115	154	152	286	346
Michigan	3,347	2,717	2,416	5,865	4,934	4,876	6,012	4,903
Missouri	1,703	1,362	954	2,435	2,287	1,485	3,078	1,627
Nebraska	338	361	183	390	489	225	554	191
New Hampshire	125	95	175	133	96	182	187	277
New Jersey	39	82	79	380	411	466	447	631
New York	4,030	7,988	6,039	5,820	12,918	9,091	29,933	22,943
North Carolina	67	135	84	100	264	164	422	267
Ohio	435	222	347	517	339	442	424	544
Pennsylvania	1,393	840	884	1,795	1,152	1,126	2,040	1,746
Vermont	51	107	99	61	132	114	152	153
Virginia	3,568	2,349	2,376	5,428	4,427	3,967	6,975	5,472
West Virginia	3,001	1,005	1,544	4,207	1,569	2,367	2,234	2,736
Wisconsin	140	95	56	316	188	137	205	85
Others	26	46	24	145	283	162	314	187
Total	23,549	21,790	19,631	37,478	40,311	33,047	65,950	51,275
CABBAGE.								
Colorado	954	693	730	2,455	1,650	2,077	1,964	2,088
Illinois	47	46	32	380	141	179	144	164
Iowa	29	51	44	333	528	311	566	335
Michigan	262	340	237	397	697	405	908	507
Minnesota	439	562	497	611	946	746	1,192	920
New York	1,926	2,511	2,090	2,658	3,458	2,735	10,270	8,655
North Carolina, second crop	59	26	22	83	47	41	68	36
Ohio	126	151	98	446	544	373	589	425
Pennsylvania	77	194	106	130	227	147	406	295
Virginia, Roanoke section	207	137	119	1,763	979	991	1,010	748
Washington	21	25	21	63	68	56	104	95
Wisconsin	2,192	2,264	1,842	2,921	3,465	2,524	5,874	4,046
Others	30	60	48	12,339	16,920	12,672	18,246	13,420
Total	6,369	7,060	5,886	24,579	29,670	23,257	41,341	31,734
CANTALOUPES.								
California, Tur	261	63	87	2,616	2,439	3,003	2,439	2,970
California, other	31	1	12	610	622	405	622	283
Colorado	228	450	235	2,301	4,418	3,104	4,420	3,008
Washington	32	14	12	196	370	241	371	224
Others	8	75	19	20,053	22,065	18,380	22,065	16,219
Total	560	603	365	25,776	29,914	25,133	29,917	22,704
CAULIFLOWER.								
California, S. dist	36	14	59	36	18	71	3,611	2,783
Colorado	23	2	5	30	4	7	4	2
Michigan	22	0	5	22	0	5	1	1
New York	305	283	314	367	432	415	683	625
Others	8	21	9	17	27	14	317	129
Total	394	320	392	472	481	512	4,616	3,540
CELERY.								
California, N. dist.	72	47	29	73	47	29	2,984	1,963
Colorado	62	100	117	108	219	201	222	230
Idaho	10	10	9	10	10	9	26	18
Michigan	455	606	374	968	1,175	759	1,627	860
New Jersey	20	1	15	164	84	125	115	154
New York	1,154	1,211	936	1,401	1,674	1,141	3,251	2,423
Ohio	27	25	28	64	75	52	76	46
Oregon	72	34	26	93	41	32	82	28
Pennsylvania	85	56	60	217	209	170	212	169
Others	14	21	12	6,512	4,841	4,125	6,187	4,102
Total	1,971	2,111	1,606	9,610	8,375	6,643	14,782	9,993

Shipping district.	October. 1923	October. 1922	October. Average 1919–1923.	Season total to Oct. 31, 1923.	Season total to Oct. 31, 1922.	Five-season average to Oct. 31, 1919–1923.	Grand total last season.	Average grand total past five seasons.
GRAPES.								
California, N. D.	8,951	6,497	6,209	17,005	13,750	12,294	15,264	10,678
California, C. D.	9,939	8,728	6,513	24,105	19,663	16,378	24,207	15,066
California, S. D.	1,282	1,743	880	3,588	4,287	2,800	4,418	2,654
Michigan	2,062	1,769	1,587	3,924	6,014	3,907	6,020	3,456
New York	3,373	5,637	3,508	4,049	7,368	4,636	7,728	4,405
Ohio	65	48	46	74	80	72	80	67
Pennsylvania	805	1,347	821	836	1,517	936	1,558	888
Washington	29	3	11	55	46	43	47	44
Others	18	25	13	411	540	302	541	249
Total	26,524	25,797	19,588	54,047	53,265	41,368	59,863	37,507
LETTUCE (old crop).								
Colorado	325	75	85	1,392	809	515	812	238
Idaho	576	558	248	879	640	328	889	220
Michigan	77	0	16	199	81	110	84	75
New Jersey	105	146	119	147	261	190	572	395
New York	356	341	313	3,816	3,162	2,839	3,167	2,352
Oregon	66	81	30	108	90	46	129	32
Utah	35	12	10	37	15	11	15	4
Washington	44	56	44	1,092	812	580	812	362
Wyoming	27	1	6	70	11	16	11	2
Others	14	13	12	19,184	15,739	12,721	15,794	10,110
Total	1,625	1,283	883	26,924	21,620	17,356	22,282	13,790
LETTUCE (new crop).								
California	422	220	283	422	221	284	13,679	8,298
MIXED VEGETABLES.								
California	181	351	367	3,429	2,561	3,723	3,737	4,670
Colorado	627	581	408	2,406	1,980	1,433	2,176	1,254
Illinois	20	11	9	490	229	233	243	144
Minnesota	22	50	34	118	179	108	217	123
New Jersey	610	565	407	4,295	4,064	2,582	4,930	2,195
New York	69	84	113	358	311	378	403	442
North Carolina	39	62	35	643	298	250	326	140
Utah	24	37	19	85	98	55	117	44
Others	66	221	104	9,183	7,358	5,695	7,527	4,781
Total	1,668	1,962	1,496	21,007	17,078	14,457	19,676	13,793
ONIONS.								
California (northern district)	547	227	604	1,971	1,567	2,330	2,376	3,343
Colorado	249	110	131	262	123	157	652	333
Idaho	96	77	43	128	91	58	161	51
Illinois	108	178	110	311	374	239	487	311
Indiana	1,254	1,232	739	2,273	3,296	1,747	4,675	2,556
Iowa	34	221	103	756	784	603	918	731
Massachusetts	347	375	539	959	921	1,321	1,912	2,738
Michigan	214	709	262	295	1,031	385	1,867	778
Minnesota	39	214	115	69	319	204	500	442
New Jersey	12	11	12	302	471	481	479	554
New York	1,023	526	607	2,407	1,127	1,448	2,812	2,856
Ohio	468	947	563	814	2,406	1,193	4,492	2,674
Oregon	71	39	62	114	55	90	263	214
Utah	105	101	49	106	111	56	170	50
Washington	134	39	46	967	692	702	765	655
Wisconsin	42	97	61	107	189	113	330	246
Others	17	28	28	4,424	6,773	5,644	6,890	5,823
Total	4,760	5,131	4,074	16,265	20,330	16,771	29,749	24,355
SWEET POTATOES.								
Alabama	13	11	25	230	375	325	537	489
California	175	233	228	311	402	395	981	825
Delaware	31	55	39	48	57	45	2,632	1,748
Georgia	59	52	49	135	132	112	775	824
Iowa	27	22	19	44	48	34	67	37
Louisiana	55	86	67	150	352	190	1,035	591
Maryland	256	244	252	480	593	485	1,763	1,236
New Jersey	347	432	367	743	989	771	2,848	2,406
Tennessee	87	69	80	117	163	160	1,493	1,144
Texas	88	150	117	125	394	239	974	637
Virginia, Eastern Shore	1,563	1,994	1,741	4,613	5,077	4,309	6,347	4,908
Virginia, other	13	33	46	120	255	189	306	306
Others	35	68	106	401	572	599	1,830	1,820
Total	2,749	3,449	3,136	7,517	9,409	7,853	21,588	16,971
SPINACH.								
Illinois	11	0	2	11	0	2	7	5
Maryland	271	169	115	271	190	119	651	343
New Jersey	16	37	12	17	37	12	82	40
Others	16	8	7	23	9	9	6,601	4,022
Total	314	214	136	322	236	142	7,341	4,410

Carload Shipments of Fruits and Vegetables, by States—Continued.

Shipping district.	October. 1923	October. 1922	October. Average 1919–1923.	Season total to Oct. 31, 1923.	Season total to Oct. 31, 1922.	Five-season average to Oct. 31, 1919–1923.	Grand total last season.	Average grand total past five seasons.
PEACHES.								
California	49	284	70	9,788	9,085	8,336	9,085	7,282
New York	616	800	533	2,757	6,862	3,712	6,862	3,372
Ohio	34	75	66	491	620	456	620	378
Oregon	13	17	8	57	49	54	49	44
Washington	18	8	11	1,599	990	1,222	990	1,032
Others	27	32	61	17,880	20,693	17,432	20,693	16,672
Total	757	1,216	749	32,572	38,299	31,212	38,299	28,780
PEARS.								
California	303	372	260	6,665	6,303	5,087	6,461	4,630
Colorado	84	229	98	697	768	665	774	596
Delaware	110	15	45	541	151	202	151	177
Illinois	178	71	142	277	463	435	468	406
Indiana	33	22	23	36	43	40	44	36
Iowa	34	7	9	35	22	13	22	6
Maryland	45	23	22	64	34	30	36	27
Michigan	209	585	305	508	1,834	840	1,860	819
Missouri	65	26	31	76	31	42	36	28
New Jersey	38	24	31	96	35	59	40	55
New York	694	1,820	986	1,209	4,997	2,722	5,454	3,001
Ohio	26	70	25	29	95	39	96	44
Oregon	349	335	215	1,934	1,752	1,282	1,862	1,083
Pennsylvania	30	3	11	46	6	17	6	8
Washington	660	520	437	3,836	2,516	2,632	2,678	2,457
West Virginia	28	0	12	38	0	15	0	8
Others	30	38	26	281	375	296	379	315
Total	2,916	4,160	2,678	16,368	19,425	14,416	20,367	13,696
PLUMS AND PRUNES.								
Idaho	172	119	77	2,082	1,171	1,332	1,171	928
New York	108	75	63	207	863	408	863	390
Washington	16	1	5	481	171	386	171	336
Others	9	173	73	3,736	2,810	2,758	2,816	2,628
Total	305	368	218	6,506	5,015	4,884	5,021	4,282
POTATOES.								
Leading sections, late crop.								
California, N. D.	607	701	864	2,499	2,697	3,452	5,830	7,200
Colorado	1,752	1,865	2,384	4,777	5,092	5,591	15,407	13,411
Idaho	1,431	1,669	1,672	4,770	4,429	4,259	16,213	10,721
Iowa	88	470	242	187	705	393	843	610
Maine	5,703	3,077	3,794	9,944	5,053	6,919	24,377	24,540
Michigan	2,036	2,600	2,549	2,838	3,892	3,380	19,695	15,067
Minnesota	7,802	7,062	7,316	15,432	13,169	13,641	28,904	25,452
Montana	172	399	322	196	464	410	1,388	1,059
Nebraska	615	903	884	1,225	2,268	1,763	5,564	3,890
Nevada	156	140	118	161	144	121	742	607
New York, L. I.	1,181	2,202	1,325	4,278	4,788	3,448	7,202	5,143
New York, other	1,001	1,194	1,830	1,267	1,286	2,213	12,085	10,394
North Dakota	3,942	2,844	2,827	5,729	3,895	4,023	8,343	5,094
Oregon	50	95	63	511	546	273	1,842	1,480
Pennsylvania	545	1,432	1,044	763	2,449	1,583	5,738	4,330
South Dakota	2,100	1,439	1,458	3,005	2,196	2,126	2,702	1,991
Utah	181	380	190	841	1,722	862	2,048	922
Washington	794	479	794	1,280	1,088	1,307	5,100	4,216
Wisconsin	2,460	3,685	3,696	3,869	5,267	5,229	21,621	18,791
Total	32,616	32,636	33,372	63,572	61,150	60,993	185,644	154,918
Other sections.								
Arizona	16	114	43	24	134	50	344	159
Kansas	22	23	22	3,301	2,412	2,231	2,433	1,750
Missouri	32	9	10	801	384	364	387	229
New Hampshire	20	6	14	25	6	19	53	71
New Jersey	466	1,871	1,306	6,047	17,355	11,813	18,341	12,452
Ohio	17	21	24	26	35	38	94	98
Vermont	37	15	40	38	15	42	123	140
West Virginia	12	5	11	53	8	26	24	27
Wyoming	137	251	221	326	445	389	1,036	642
Others	49	121	108	2,272	2,789	2,751	4,336	4,869
Total	808	2,536	1,799	12,913	23,583	17,723	27,171	20,437
SUMMARY POTATOES.								
Leading sections, late crop	32,616	32,636	33,372	63,572	61,150	60,993	185,644	154,918
Other sections, late crop	808	2,536	1,799	12,913	23,583	17,723	27,171	20,437
Early crop	9	16	15	33,294	40,838	31,807	40,923	31,819
Total	33,433	35,188	25,186	109,779	125,571	110,523	253,738	207,174
TOMATOES.								
California	1,203	885	864	2,702	1,996	1,917	2,305	1,927
Colorado	34	29	15	102	94	53	94	36
Delaware	47	13	31	320	413	315	413	478
Illinois	15	5	12	233	229	238	229	270
Indiana	151	115	174	1,055	1,301	991	1,303	1,010
New Jersey	329	50	173	1,607	1,930	1,802	1,930	1,887
New York	249	111	188	1,092	1,902	1,308	1,902	1,167
Ohio	17	10	25	867	544	510	557	505
Utah	95	100	60	360	378	285	378	340
Others	18	25	29	14,543	17,500	11,868	17,533	10,468
Total	2,158	1,343	1,571	22,881	26,287	19,287	26,644	18,088
WATERMELONS.								
California	102	37	49	3,627	4,289	3,641	4,289	3,270
Texas	11	2	6	5,221	4,131	4,300	4,131	3,714
Washington	13	11	7	179	252	182	252	172
Others	25	30	19	22,743	38,394	30,943	38,394	29,651
Total	151	80	81	31,770	47,066	39,066	47,066	36,807

Later Hours for New York Trade.

The fruit and vegetable trade in New York City took a definite step toward the establishment of daylight working hours on November 7, when it was decided at a mass meeting of dealers, salesmen, and buyers, to change the time of opening wholesale stores during the winter months from 11 p. m. to 5 a. m. This new arrangement went into effect November 12 and is to continue until March 15. In previous years, by common agreement the time of opening had been set as late as 2 a. m., but the hour decided upon this year is regarded as a decidedly radical change. The matter was agitated and the meeting called on the initiative of the salesmen, rather than the dealers, although the latter generally were agreeable to the 5 o'clock schedule.

The time of opening the early docks, as well as stores, was affected by this move. Upon petition, the Pennsylvania Railroad agreed to open its docks at 7 o'clock during this period, instead of 4, and the Old Dominion Steamship Line postponed its opening hour from 3 to 6 a. m. These two carriers deliver practically all the produce from the South Atlantic States. The time of opening the docks of the Erie and New York Central Railroads, which deliver mostly apples, onions, and potatoes, remains unchanged at 8 o'clock.

Most firms agree that it is practicable to start business somewhat later in the winter than during the rest of the year, because the weather as well as the nature of most commodities handled reduces the danger of deterioration if receipts are not cleaned up each day. Several members of the trade, however, object to opening as late as 5 o'clock and have not subscribed to the new program. Some argue that business either should start earlier, to allow disposal of each day's receipts without too much rush and in time for the buying jobbers to get the stock to their stores in the Harlem, Wallabout, and in Newark markets for sale the same day, or that it should start later so jobbers could not sell until the next day and purchasing might be carried on entirely by daylight. On the other hand, some advocates of the 5-o'clock opening count it an advantage to have trading hours more limited than formerly, because it reduces the buyers' time for "shopping around."

Thus far the new plan has worked smoothly. Advices from the Federal market reporter in New York City indicate that practically all the trade has observed the 5 o'clock opening time. However, many of the firms standing by the agreement at present are skeptical about its lasting. Its success, they say, depends upon the buyers. If buyers trade early with the few firms who have not agreed to the new time, other houses may be obliged to change and the new plan can not last long. A few of the leading dealers say that if the 5 o'clock plan continues during the winter, the trade will never go back to opening at 11 p. m., but the hours can be advanced gradually until practically all the work is done by daylight.

Grain

Grain Prices Somewhat Lower.

Increasing accumulations of wheat in terminal markets, together with a continued light export demand and increasing competition of Canadian wheat, were depressing factors in the wheat market during the week November 12 to 17, and the level of prices was lowered about 3¢ per bushel.

Corn receipts increased while the demand was less urgent. Weather conditions in the Central West were favorable and corn was offered freely from Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, and the Dakotas. The movement was also larger from Iowa and Illinois. Declining hog prices were also a weakening factor in the corn markets.

Sentiment in the future wheat market became very bearish. The increasingly unsettled conditions in Europe were reflected in lower exchange rates which, in turn, further restricted the already light export demand. These conditions were given particular attention, while several factors, including larger farm consumption, the small supply of high-grade milling wheat, and the decreased exportable surplus which had recently afforded strength to the market, were apparently ignored by the traders.

December wheat declined 1½¢ and closed at $1.01¾ with the May $1.07⅞. The visible supply increased about two million and the amount on ocean passage increased about a million and a half. Both of these items had a depressing effect upon the market, and taken together with the light exports to date caused dealers apparently to lose sight of several factors which had recently been of sufficient importance to advance the market. Exports for the four months ending October 31 amounted to 73,868,000 bushels, which was a decrease of about 36% from last year's figures for the same period. Canadian exports, however, were only 10% less for this period than for the corresponding period last year.

	Wheat.		Corn.		Oats.	
	Nov. 12-17.	Nov. 5-10.	Nov. 12-17.	Nov. 5-10.	Nov. 12-17.	Nov. 5-10.
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
Primary receipts	9,969,000	9,327,000	4,419,000	3,474,000	4,328,000	4,749,000
Primary receipts year ago	9,253,000	9,987,000	5,614,000	5,903,000	5,369,000	5,472,000
Primary shipments	3,546,000	3,565,000	1,868,000	1,980,000	3,674,000	3,967,000
Primary shipments year ago	6,570,000	5,504,000	3,127,000	3,867,000	3,843,000	4,142,000
Visible supply	73,379,000	71,445,000	1,063,000	1,044,000	19,769,000	20,272,000
Visible supply year ago	34,364,000	34,230,000	9,982,000	9,187,000	33,743,000	33,827,000
	Cars.	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
Chicago	152	204	1,147	567	371	432
Minneapolis	3,054	3,323	321	334	264	359
Duluth	1,240	1,107	106	53	90	53
St. Louis	460	443	432	211	269	248
Kansas City	891	1,044	261	116	159	212
Cincinnati	67	97	97	79	41	26
Omaha	275	272	182	127	161	161
Wichita	175	186	46	23	7	5
Hutchinson	104	107	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee	52	27	125	202	175	294

Inspections of cargo shipments of wheat from Duluth and Superior indicate that the movement of wheat from those ports was only a little over 50% of last year's movement. For the three months ending with October the cargo shipments of durum wheat inspected at Duluth and Superior amounted to 4,342,000 bushels, compared with 8,679,000 bushels for the corresponding period last year. The spring wheat inspections of cargo shipments for the same period were 3,408,000 bushels, compared with 5,138,000 bushels in 1922. Inspections of mixed wheat, of which possibly 70 per cent was durum, totaled 3,347,000 bushels, compared with 7,221,000 bushels in 1922.

A slight improvement in the flour demand resulted in an advance of one cent per bushel in the trading basis at Minneapolis. No. 1 Dark Northern was selling at the close of the week at 1¢–11¢ over the December future price. Durum wheat held fairly steady and sold at the close of the week only about ½¢ lower than at the close of the previous week. No. 1 Amber Durum was quoted at Minneapolis at 98¢–$1.07.

Milling demand was light in the winter-wheat markets and local stocks were further increased as receipts continued of fair volume. Small sales of red winter wheat to Texas were made at Kansas City. Shipping point prices in the Central West were around 90¢–95¢ per bushel net to the farmers and slower selling was reported from various localities.

LARGER RECEIPTS WEAKEN CORN MARKET.

The corn market also weakened during the week. December future prices were down about 2¢ and cash prices were also 2¢–3¢ lower in most markets. Receipts increased, while demand was less urgent. Old corn was scarce and continued to sell at around $1.00–$1.05 in the primary markets of the Central West. The bulk of the sales of new corn ranged from 75¢–85¢ per bushel. There was some little export demand, but the larger part of the sales were to local industries and feeders. The industries, however, were not laying in large stocks of the new corn, but were waiting for a larger movement of corn of better quality. Stocks in store, however, continued light and the visible supply was reported at only a little over a million bushels, compared with about ten million bushels for the corresponding week last year. Considerable damaged grain was received from those sections of the Central West which have had unfavorable weather, and buyers were beginning to discriminate against it so that there was a widening in the spread between the better and the lower grades.

The oats market continued steady. Receipts were slightly below those of the previous week and the visible supply was decreased about 500,000 bushels. The demand for oats was rather irregular. Small shippers were the most active at Chicago, but elevators and larger shippers, together with the cereal interests, took a fair amount. Seed buyers were in evidence in the Chicago market for the first time during the present crop year, and there was good inquiry for choice quality oats of which very little was available. Premiums were paid for such as met their requirements.

Receipts of rye at Minneapolis were rather light and spot prices advanced about 1¢ per bushel because of a good demand, No. 2 selling around 64¢–64½¢. Eastern rye markets were also steady, and a slightly improved demand was reported both for domestic and export grain.

The barley markets both at Minneapolis and Milwaukee were steady and practically unchanged for the week. Local supply and demand were well balanced and spot prices ranged from 46¢–59¢ at Minneapolis and from 65¢–73¢ for the best grades at Milwaukee.

Flaxseed was in good demand from crushers during the week. Future prices were active and closed on Friday at Minneapolis at $2.37¾. Spot seed in that market sold on a general basis of the November price to 4 cents over. Bids for seed to arrive were at the November price to 2 cents over.

Exports of Grains and Wheat Flour from the Principal Exporting Countries, and Shipments of Canadian Wheat and Wheat Flour Through the United States in Transit, July to October, 1922 and 1923, and October 27 to November 17, 1923.

[Source: Monthly Summaries of Foreign Commerce of the United States and other preliminary reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Monthly Reports of the Trade of Canada, Estadistica Agro-Pecuaria, International Yearbook of Agricultural Statistics, 1922, and Broomhall's Corn Trade News.]

[000 omitted.]

Commodity.	Unit.	July to October.		1923		
		1922	1923, preliminary.	Week ending Nov. 3, preliminary.	Week ending Nov. 10, preliminary.	Week ending Nov. 17, preliminary.
Exports from the United States:						
Barley	Bush.	11,215	7,620	305	20	115
Corn	...do...	46,171	3,501	95	79	150
Oats	...do...	13,365	829	64	131	76
Rye	...do...	20,726	8,093	109	86	141
Wheat	...do...	92,951	47,689	1,574	1,380	1,935
Wheat flour	Bbls.	4,901	5,818	350	359	458
Wheat, including flour	Bush.	115,004	73,868	3,149	2,997	3,995
In transit shipments from Canada:						
Wheat	...do...	13,886	19,189	1,354	1,251	1,565
Wheat flour	Bbls.	616	754	3	15	2
Exports from Canada:[1]						
Wheat	Bush.	67,900	58,454	.....	.....	.....
Wheat flour	Bbls.	2,630	3,044	.....	.....	.....
Wheat, including flour	Bush.	79,735	72,151	.....	.....	.....
Exports from Argentina:						
Wheat	Bush.	33,311	34,986	.....	.....	.....
Exports from British India:						
Wheat, including flour	...do...	894	9,200	.....	.....	.....
Exports from Australia:						
Wheat, including flour	...do...	9,373	16,365	.....	.....	.....

[1] Includes "In transit shipments from Canada."

Grain Prices and Sales.

Weighted Average Prices and Number of Cars of Cash Sales at Stated Markets, Week of November 10 to 16, 1923, with Comparisons.

Wheat.

Market and grade.	Prices. Nov. 10-16, 1923.	Prices. Nov. 3-9, 1923.	Prices. Nov. 10-16, 1922.	Sales. Nov. 10-16, 1923.	Sales. Nov. 3-9, 1923.	Sales. Nov. 10-16, 1922.	Total of crop year to Nov. 16. 1923-24	Total of crop year to Nov. 16. Average 4 previous crop years.	Total of crop year to Nov. 16. 1923-24 as per cent of 4-yr. av.
CHICAGO.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*P. ct.*
Dk. No. Spring . No. 1	112	.....	124	1	.....	1	33	148	22
No. 2	.....	118	.....	.....	2	.....	13	105	12
No. Spring..... No. 2	107	113	.....	4	1	.....	12	141	9
Hard Winter.. No. 2	105	108	119	19	40	46	2,093	1,484	141
No. 3	103	105	117	5	23	3	843	526	160
Y. Hd. Winter . No. 2	102	108	120	1	2	21	337	899	37
No. 3	.....	103	118	.....	1	5	476	523	91
Red Winter... No. 2	.....	.....	130	.....	.....	2	639	1,361	47
No. 3	104	105	126	1	5	6	595	1,078	55
MINNEAPOLIS.									
Dk. No. Spring . No. 1	117	120	126	474	504	999	7,380	6,128	120
No. 2	114	117	121	250	237	131	3,040	1,894	161
No. 3	110	113	116	452	455	51	5,264	3,322	158
No. Spring..... No. 1	113	115	121	96	122	222	1,401	1,380	102
No. 2	110	111	118	48	51	138	1,010	688	147
No. 3	107	109	115	52	57	71	961	694	138
Am. Durum... No. 2	101	106	112	65	47	31	883	823	107
KANSAS CITY.									
Dk. Hd. Winter No. 2	109	.....	120	3	.....	18	59	1,176	5
No. 3	111	116	119	2	3	41	130	1,017	13
Hard Winter.. No. 2	107	109	117	56	78	204	2,586	4,540	57
No. 3	105	108	117	115	121	255	4,112	4,227	97
Y. Hd. Winter . No. 2	.....	.....	115	.....	.....	13	57	201	28
No. 3	102	103	113	1	2	10	95	174	55
Red Winter... No. 2	111	114	118	19	22	5	664	1,464	45
No. 3	108	113	115	25	14	46	732	1,428	51
OMAHA.									
Dk. Hd. Winter No. 2	115	.....	119	1	.....	23	25	179	14
No. 3	.....	.....	118	.....	.....	27	33	228	14
Hard Winter.. No. 2	101	104	115	21	17	75	1,051	2,378	44
No. 3	99	102	115	18	45	50	940	1,647	57
Y. Hd. Winter . No. 2	.....	.....	117	.....	.....	2	49	330	15
No. 3	.....	101	115	.....	1	1	59	255	23
ST. LOUIS.									
Hard Winter.. No. 2	105	110	120	14	19	12	431	403	107
Red Winter.... No. 2	111	113	128	47	53	52	2,377	3,266	73
No. 3	108	109	125	30	33	104	1,774	2,641	67
FIVE MARKETS.									
All sales.....	111	114	121	1,820	1,955	2,665	40,154	46,748	86

Corn.

Market and grade.	Prices. Nov. 10-16, 1923.	Prices. Nov. 3-9, 1923.	Prices. Nov. 10-16, 1922.	Sales. Nov. 10-16, 1923.	Sales. Nov. 3-9, 1923.	Sales. Nov. 10-16, 1922.	Total of crop year to Nov. 16. 1923-24	Total of crop year to Nov. 16. Average 4 previous crop years.	Total of crop year to Nov. 16. 1923-24 as per cent of 4-yr. av.
CHICAGO.									
White..... No. 2	94	95	71	6	8	69	18	92	20
No. 3	94	88	70	2	6	93	12	82	15
Yellow..... No. 2	99	99	71	14	68	222	130	269	48
No. 3	92	90	70	28	16	161	57	162	35
Mixed..... No. 2	91	87	71	2	35	146	59	197	30
No. 3	86	82	70	15	8	81	26	62	42
MINNEAPOLIS.									
Yellow..... No. 3	82	80	67	44	41	2	90	12	750
KANSAS CITY.									
White..... No. 2	.....	101	73	.....	4	20	5	18	28
No. 3	91	92	74	5	1	1	7	3	233
Yellow..... No. 2	100	102	74	1	2	24	3	30	10
No. 3	91	100	.....	8	2	.....	10	2	500
Mixed..... No. 2	91	94	73	5	15	20	22	19	116
No. 3	86	90	73	21	6	1	29	8	362
OMAHA.									
White..... No. 2	.....	88	69	.....	2	49	2	31	6
No. 3	.....	.....	69	.....	.....	8	1	6	17
Yellow..... No. 2	92	97	70	2	6	73	8	48	17
No. 3	86	91	70	3	2	9	5	12	42
Mixed..... No. 2	86	.....	68	4	.....	61	5	35	14
No. 3	78	84	68	2	4	10	6	10	60

Corn—Continued.

Market and grade.	Prices. Nov. 10-16, 1923.	Prices. Nov. 3-9, 1923.	Prices. Nov. 10-16, 1922.	Sales. Nov. 10-16, 1923.	Sales. Nov. 3-9, 1923.	Sales. Nov. 10-16, 1922.	Total of crop year to Nov. 16. 1923-24	Total of crop year to Nov. 16. Average 4 previous crop years.	Total of crop year to Nov. 16. 1923-24 as per cent of 4-yr. av.
ST. LOUIS.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*P. ct.*
White..... No. 2	96	94	71	2	7	29	9	38	24
No. 3	86	91	70	2	1	12	4	16	25
Yellow..... No. 2	107	99	72	9	14	55	31	67	46
No. 3	99	99	70	1	3	52	4	37	11
Mixed..... No. 2	100	94	71	1	13	16	23	28	82
No. 3	91	91	70	2	3	11	7	12	58
FIVE MARKETS.									
All sales.....	89	92	70	179	267	1,225	573	1,296	44

Oats.

Market and grade.	Prices. Nov. 10-16, 1923.	Prices. Nov. 3-9, 1923.	Prices. Nov. 10-16, 1922.	Sales. Nov. 10-16, 1923.	Sales. Nov. 3-9, 1923.	Sales. Nov. 10-16, 1922.	Total of crop year to Nov. 16. 1923-24	Total of crop year to Nov. 16. Average 4 previous crop years.	Total of crop year to Nov. 16. 1923-24 as per cent of 4-yr. av.
CHICAGO.									
White..... No. 2	43	43	44	112	152	158	3,596	2,788	129
No. 3	42	42	43	77	207	257	3,345	5,500	61
MINNEAPOLIS.									
White..... No. 2	39	40	40	33	43	45	1,398	631	222
No. 3	39	39	39	116	154	99	2,687	2,743	98
KANSAS CITY.									
White..... No. 2	43	43	46	4	5	7	70	72	97
No. 3	42	43	45	21	45	26	572	421	136
OMAHA.									
White..... No. 3	40	40	42	48	38	68	1,062	734	145
ST. LOUIS.									
White..... No. 2	46	45	45	16	5	32	310	294	105
No. 3	45	44	44	48	58	67	1,346	1,286	105
FIVE MARKETS.									
All sales.....	42	42	43	475	707	759	14,386	14,469	99

Rye.

Market and grade.	Prices. Nov. 10-16, 1923.	Prices. Nov. 3-9, 1923.	Prices. Nov. 10-16, 1922.	Sales. Nov. 10-16, 1923.	Sales. Nov. 3-9, 1923.	Sales. Nov. 10-16, 1922.	Total of crop year to Nov. 16. 1923-24	Total of crop year to Nov. 16. Average 4 previous crop years.	Total of crop year to Nov. 16. 1923-24 as per cent of 4-yr. av.
CHICAGO.									
No. 2.....	70	70	87	9	18	31	229	652	35
MINNEAPOLIS.									
Western..... No. 2	63	64	80	26	46	26	1,451	1,285	113

Closing Prices of Grain Futures, November 16, 1923, with Comparisons.

Wheat.

Market.	December futures. 1923 Nov. 16.	December futures. 1923 Nov. 9.	December futures. 1922 Nov. 16.	December futures. 1922 Nov. 9.	May futures. 1923 Nov. 16.	May futures. 1923 Nov. 9.	May futures. 1922 Nov. 16.	May futures. 1922 Nov. 9.
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
Chicago.....	101⅞	105¼	119⅜	115¼	107⅜	110¾	116⅝	114¼
Minneapolis.....	108⅞	111	115¼	111¼	114⅞	116⅞	114½	111½
Kansas City.....	98⅛	101⅜	110⅞	108	103¾	106⅜	108½	106⅝
Winnipeg.....	92⅜	93⅝	104⅞	99¾	97½	98⅝	107½	103⅜
Liverpool.....	103⅜	104⅝	125¾	120⅝	99⅝	101	115¾	112⅜

Corn.

Market.	December futures. 1923 Nov. 16.	December futures. 1923 Nov. 9.	December futures. 1922 Nov. 16.	December futures. 1922 Nov. 9.	May futures. 1923 Nov. 16.	May futures. 1923 Nov. 9.	May futures. 1922 Nov. 16.	May futures. 1922 Nov. 9.
Chicago.....	73⅞	77¼	71⅜	69¼	72½	74¾	71½	69¾
Kansas City.....	70½	73⅜	69⅜	66⅛	68¾	71⅜	69⅝	66⅛

Oats.

Market.	December futures. 1923 Nov. 16.	December futures. 1923 Nov. 9.	December futures. 1922 Nov. 16.	December futures. 1922 Nov. 9.	May futures. 1923 Nov. 16.	May futures. 1923 Nov. 9.	May futures. 1922 Nov. 16.	May futures. 1922 Nov. 9.
Chicago.....	41⅞	42	44	42½	43⅞	44⅜	43¼	42½
Winnipeg.....	36⅞	38⅛	42⅜	40	41	41¾	45⅜	43

Hay and Feed

Hay Market Gains Further Strength.

Hay markets gained further strength during the week November 12–17 and at the close prices for the better grades ranged from 50 cents to $1.50 per ton higher than for the preceding week. The average price of No. 1 timothy at 12 of the principal markets for the week under review was $26.50 per ton.

At practically all markets the receipts of good hay were light and the demand for this hay continued good. Low grade hay moved slowly and at a few markets it was difficult to move even though concessions in price were made.

The receipts at the various markets with comparisons are shown in the following table:

	Nov. 12 to Nov. 17 1923	Nov. 5 to Nov. 10 1923	Nov. 13 to Nov. 18 1922	Jan. 1 to Nov. 17 1923	Jan. 1 to Nov. 18 1922
	Cars.	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
Boston	65	99	135	3,866	4,112
New York	70	220	240	6,618	7,686
Philadelphia	163	128	85	2,807	4,161
Pittsburgh	176	189	136	5,320	5,302
Cincinnati	107	151	89	5,760	5,774
Chicago	209	249	235	10,154	10,752
Minneapolis-St. Paul	215	208	172	5,167	5,696
St. Louis	174	181	144	7,365	6,618
Omaha	214	208	.....	5,589	.....
Kansas City	495	436	680	18,955	18,825
Los Angeles	190	198	156	7,063	5,430
San Francisco	156	134	79	5,674	3,626

Receipts at all New York stations were very light during the week, and especially at Brooklyn, where the demand for all grades was good. Choice No. 1 timothy in small bales sold at $32 per ton at Brooklyn. A boat arrived during the week with about 20 cars. It met with a good demand and sold out quickly. The demand exceeded the receipts at all stations and the market apparently was in the sellers favor.

At Pittsburgh good clover and heavy clover mixed were in the best demand and sold at firm prices.

There was practically no change in the Cincinnati market during the week. Buyers here bought only for their immediate needs as stocks were fairly heavy from recent purchases and they were inclined to hold off. Receipts there were light because of farmers unwillingness to ship and because of satisfactory prices received in the country. Inquiries and orders from the South were light during the week under review.

There was an active demand for hay at Chicago and all arrivals were easily disposed of at top quotations. Receipts were light because farmers tributary to that market were busy with corn husking. Hay was still needed for the National Livestock Show and it was expected that demand would continue active and prices would remain about unchanged during the coming week.

There was a fair demand for hay at Kansas City from the South, from dairymen in nearby territory and from the stockyards. Recent frosts in the West caused considerable damage to the late cutting of alfalfa. Much of this hay arriving from Colorado and Kansas sold at about $10 per ton under the price of No. 1 hay.

Reports from Arizona indicate that the last cutting of alfalfa estimated at about 5,000 tons was damaged by continued rains and will not be merchantable. The loss of this hay caused a good demand at Phœnix, where No. 1 alfalfa sold at $22 per ton.

There was a good demand for prairie at all markets during the week from the local stockyards. At Kansas City, the South and feeders in the Central States were also fair buyers.

Feed Trade Slow with Falling Prices.

The demand for feedstuffs during the week November 10–November 17 was light. Mild weather, almost Indian summer conditions, prevailed over the entire Southwest and Middle West making for a contraction in requirements from the consuming trade. The arrival of imports of wheatfeeds, brewers' grains, beet pulp, etc., in northeastern markets caused an easier tendency in that section.

Prices for wheatfeeds were decidedly lower. Oil meals, with the exception of cottonseed meal, were easier. Production of these feeds continues to exceed the demand although a slightly better interest was shown by buyers during the past week than during the preceding one. Corn feeds were weak and both gluten and hominy feed recorded price reductions.

Stocks of wheat feeds were considered about normal. Oil meal supplies were rather large, especially of linseed meal. Because of the slowness of buyers in furnishing shipping directions stocks of this feed at mills are heavy in spite of a substantial increase in shipments. Corn feeds supplies and offerings also were in excess of the prevailing demand.

There is little doubt that supplies of interior dealers have increased materially during the past few weeks because of the continued use of pasturage and roughage. However, as soon as weather conditions make it necessary for feeders and dairymen to use increased quantities of concentrates, which probably will be within the next 30 days, this situation may be quickly reversed and shippers often find themselves hard pressed to take care of urgent orders.

The movement was good.

Wheat mill feeds.—Wheat mill feeds showed a decidedly easier tendency and at the close of the week mills were reported as loading out unsold feed with the expectation of obtaining buyers by the

Carload Prices of Hay and Straw Per Ton at Important Markets November 17, 1923.

Commodity.	Boston.[1]	New York.[1 2]	Philadelphia.[1 2]	Pittsburgh.[1]	Richmond.[2]	Atlanta.	Savannah.	New Orleans.	Memphis.[1]	Cincinnati.[1]	Chicago.[1 2]	Minneapolis and St. Paul.[1 2]	St. Louis.[1]	Omaha.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	Los Angeles.[1]	San Francisco.[1]	Phoenix, Ariz.
HAY.																		
Timothy and clover:																		
No. 1 timothy	$29.50	$31.50	$28.50	$26.50	$30.00	$29.00	$32.00	$28.00	$25.50	$24.00	$27.00	$19.50	$23.50	.....	$19.00	.....	.....	.....
No. 2 timothy	25.50	29.00	27.00	24.50	28.00	27.50	30.00	26.00	23.50	23.00	25.00	18.00	18.50	.....	15.00	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 light clover mixed	.....	30.50	28.00	26.00	29.00	28.00	30.50	.....	.....	24.50	25.50	18.00	.....	.....	18.00	.....	.....	.....
No. 2 light clover mixed	.....	.....	25.00	.....	28.00	26.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.50	16.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 medium clover mixed	.....	.....	26.00	.....	28.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 clover mixed	21.75	.....	.....	26.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24.00	.....	[4]18.00	23.00	.....	16.50	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 clover	.....	.....	.....	26.00	29.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	27.00	23.00	[4]18.00	28.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alfalfa:																		
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	31.00	37.00	.....	34.00	32.00	30.00	28.00	24.00	31.00	$21.50	25.00	$23.00	$16.00	$22.00
Standard alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	29.00	34.00	.....	32.00	28.00	28.00	25.00	21.00	28.00	19.00	22.50	21.00	15.00	.....
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.50	30.00	.....	.....	24.50	24.00	20.00	16.50	.....	16.50	19.00	.....	14.00	.....
Prairie:																		
No. 1 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.00	16.50	.....	15.00	15.00	.....	.....	.....
No. 2 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.00	15.00	.....	11.50	13.50	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00	13.00	19.00	13.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
STRAW.																		
No. 1 wheat	11.50	.....	16.50	14.50	12.50	12.00	.....	17.50	.....	12.00	12.00	8.50	.....	7.50	10.00	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 oat	12.50	.....	16.50	14.50	.....	12.00	.....	.....	.....	12.00	12.50	9.00	.....	8.50	10.00	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 rye	[3]25.50	.....	[3]22.50	15.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.00	14.00	9.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets.
[2] Hay quotations based on U. S. grades.
[3] Straight.
[4] Nominal.

time it was ready to move. This would indicate that old outstanding contracts have been largely filled, also scarcity of storage space. The demand was light. Ordinarily sales at this season of the year are fairly good. Various factors were responsible for the light inquiry. Ideal weather conditions and rather heavy arrivals of bran and middlings from Argentina in northeastern markets caused a weak undertone. Then, too, offerings by Canadian mills at $1.50–$2 per ton under Southwestern and Northwestern asking prices exerted their influence. The latter offerings shut off sales from domestic mills and resulted in northwestern mills endeavoring to make sales in Mississippi Valley territory, while southwestern mills were forced to locate buyers in Texas, Oklahoma, and other Southern States. Prices were lower in all markets because of the lack of demand from practically all sources. Large holders appeared to have withdrawn their support and most of the jobbers who, until recently were short, covered, and went long but failed to find an outlet for their surplus. Several inquiries were noted for December, January, and February shipment but jobbers and mixed-feed manufacturers were unwilling to pay a premium over the spot market while mills demanded a rather sharp differential. Heavy wheat feeds, especially red dog, were quiet. Storage stocks and interior supplies were good. The movement was fair with transit shipments in excess of the demand in most sections.

Cottonseed cake and meal.—Cottonseed cake and meal held to its recent strength. Some slackening in the demand, particularly from feeders, developed during the latter part of the week, which caused a few southern shippers to reduce their prices. This failed to stimulate interest among buyers because offerings improved with the increase in the grind of mills, particularly of those in the Southeast. Stocks at mills increased. Cottonseed hulls were in good demand at steady to slightly higher prices. The movement was fair.

LINSEED MEAL WEAK.

Linseed cake and meal.—Supplies of linseed cake and meal were about normal, but owing to favorable weather conditions they were decidedly greater than the demand. The demand was subnormal as indicated by the fact that mills had difficulty in securing shipping instructions which is unusual at this time of the year. Production was heavy, resulting in accumulations of stocks at mills. Shipments were good in the Northwest but light in the East. Reports received from Minneapolis indicate shipments during the week of 6,187,155 pounds, compared to 5,016,581 pounds during the previous week, and 4,629,046 pounds during the same week last year. Mills held their prices firm, but resellers offered very attractive discounts. As compared to Minneapolis mill prices of $49 per ton, resellers were asking only $45.50–$46. There was some inquiry for export, but buyers' views were lower than those of sellers and little business resulted.

Gluten feed.—In order to encourage a broader consumption of gluten feed the price of this feed was reduced by the principal manufacturers $2 per ton. The price guaranty against sellers' reduction in price till date of arrival at destination remained effective. The reduction in price brought about a scattered demand from the interior. The demand, however, was insufficient to absorb all offerings. Production was good and stocks were generally believed to be heavy. The movement was good.

Hominy feed.—The break in the coarse-grain markets showed its effect on the price of hominy feed. Quotations were easier but were fairly well maintained because the small offerings offset the slow demand. Lack of interest from interior dealers was ascribed by the trade to the belief that lower prices will prevail because of the readjustment which must soon take place in corn quotations from the old to the new crop basis. Offerings from resellers were fair, but mills were practically out of the market. Both stocks and movement were light.

Imports of Forage Plant Seeds.

Permitted Entry Under the Seed Importation Act.

Kind of seed.	Nov. 1–15, 1923.	July 1 to Nov. 15, 1923.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*
Alfalfa	[1] 1,362,300	4,849,800
Canada blue grass	94,100	162,700
Alsike clover	827,600	5,688,700
Crimson clover	11,000	5,440,400
Red clover	[2] 182,600	231,600
White clover	59,100	350,700
Clover mixtures	4,400	22,700
Meadow fescue		100
Broom-corn millet	162,000	311,500
Grass mixture		100
Orchard grass	35,500	364,100
Rape	[3] 890,700	3,000,800
English rye grass	37,100	445,700
Italian rye grass	44,200	413,000
Hairy vetch	[4] 196,200	698,400
Spring vetch	77,100	521,800
Not Subject to the Seed Importation Act.		
Bent grass	17,100	54,200
Biennial white-flowered sweet clover	292,500	583,300
Biennial yellow-flowered sweet clover	28,300	28,300
Chewing fescue	173,500	702,900
Other fescues	57,400	215,100
Crested dog's-tail	11,800	18,500
Rhodes grass		2,200
Rough-stalked meadow grass		3,300
Sweet vernal grass		300
Tall paspalum		4,400
Velvet grass		19,400
Wood meadow grass	500	500
Yarrow		500

[1] All from Argentina, except 74,900 lbs. from Canada.
[2] From France, Italy, Chile, and Ireland.
[3] From Holland, Hungary, France, Japan, and Poland.
[4] From Germany, except 41,800 lbs. from Czechoslovakia.

Carload Prices of Feedstuffs at Important Markets November 17, 1923.

Per ton, bagged, sight-draft basis.

Commodity.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	Pittsburgh.	Baltimore.	Atlanta.	Savannah.	Memphis.	Cincinnati.	Buffalo.	Chicago.	Minneapolis.	St. Louis.	Omaha.	Kansas City.	Los Angeles.	San Francisco.
Wheat bran:																
Spring	$34.00	$33.00	$32.50	$34.00	$36.00			$32.00	$30.00	$28.25	$25.00					
Soft winter	36.00	35.50	34.00	35.00	36.00	$38.00	$30.00	32.50	34.00			$29.00		$25.50		$29.00
Hard winter	34.75	34.00	33.50		35 50			32.00	33.00	29.00		28.50	$27.00	25.50		
Wheat middlings:																
Spring (standard)	33.75	32.50	32.00	34.00	37.00			32.00	29.00	28.00	25.00					
Soft winter	38.50	38.00	37.00	35.00	38.50	42.00		34.50	37.00			32.00		30.00		41.00
Hard winter		37.50	37.00		36.00			34.50	36.00			31.00	32.50	30.00		
Hard winter wheat shorts					37.00		33.00		36.00			31.50	29.50	26.50		30.00
Wheat millrun	35.00	34.50			36.00						26.00			27.50	$30.00	28.00
Rye middlings	33.25	32.50	30.00						28.50	26.50	24.25					
High protein meal:																
Linseed	49.00	48.50	52.00					49.50	43.00	48.00	46.00	50.00	50.50	48.00		48.00
Cottonseed (43%)	58.00									54.00						
Cottonseed (41%)	56.25	56.50	55.00				48.50	52.00	54.00	52.00		51.00	53.50	52.00	45.50	50.00
Cottonseed (36%)	49.25	52.00	50.00		41.50	44.00	43.50	48.00	49.50	47.50		46.00				
Digester feeding tankage (60%)										55.00	60.00	55.00	55.00			
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)				37.00			31.00	32.00		30.00		29.50	27.50	27.50	30.00	
Gluten feed	50.55	49.35	47.25	49.15				46.25	47.25	43.50						
White hominy feed	43.00	42.00		41.50	39.00			38.00	41.25	36.00		34.00	34.00			
Yellow hominy feed	41.50	40.00		41.00	38.50			38.00	40.25	34.00			34.00			
Ground barley								34.00		33.00					[1] 38.00	
Dried beet pulp	39.00		35.25	36.00		38.00		38.00	36.00						37.50	41.00

[1] Rolled.

Cotton

Prices Continue Upward to New High.

Cotton prices moved to new high levels for the season during the week November 12–17. Wide fluctuations with intermittent sharp reactions accompanied the advance. The season's high point so far for December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange, 34.62¢, was reached on November 16. On the same day the average of the quotations for No. 5 or Middling cotton in 10 designated spot markets also established a record price so far for the season, 33.40¢ per lb. This price was 10.61¢ per lb., or over $53 per bale above the low price of the season established on August 2.

Continued scaling down of crop estimates by the trade, active demand for spot cotton in both the American and British markets, continued activity in the British cotton goods market, and heavy exports of cotton from the United States during the week were among the factors behind the advance. The high price level attained attracted further liquidation of speculative accounts in the future markets, which was the chief cause of the reactions. The demand for goods in the American cotton goods market was reported as only fair. Prices for various lines of goods continued to advance.

The average of the quotations for No. 5 cotton in 10 designated spot markets was 33.35¢ per lb. on November 17, compared with 32.35¢ at the close of the previous week and 25.34¢ on November 18, 1922. December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 121 points during the week, closing at 34.21¢. December future contracts on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 107 points, closing at 33.54¢.

Closing Future Prices on the Future Exchanges.

November 17, 1923, with Comparisons.

Month.	New York.					New Orleans.				
	Nov. 17, 1923.	Nov. 18, 1922.	Nov. 19, 1921.	Nov. 20, 1920.	Nov. 15, 1919.	Nov. 17, 1923.	Nov. 18, 1922.	Nov. 19, 1921.	Nov. 20, 1920.	Nov. 15, 1919.
	Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
December	34.21	25.60	17.15	16.25	36.35	33.54	24.98	16.31	15.40	36.85
January	33.70	25.50	16.92	15.88	34.75	33.63	25.02	16.40	15.27	35.00
March	33.95	25.44	16.93	15.83	33.00	33.80	25.01	16.40	15.20	33.45
May	34.04	25.28	16.70	15.80	32.03	33.80	24.89	16.20	15.03	32.47
July	33.53	24.98	16.25	15.55	31.30	33.28	24.63	16.85	14.84	31.49

Cotton Movement, August 1–November 16, 1923, and Stocks November 16, 1923, with Comparisons.

[Compiled from commercial reports.]

	Aug. 1–Nov. 14, 1913.	Aug. 1–Nov. 14, 1919.	Aug. 1–Nov. 19, 1920.	Aug. 1–Nov. 18, 1921.	Aug. 1–Nov. 17, 1922.	Aug. 1–Nov. 16, 1923.	5-year average Aug. 1–Nov. 17, 1918–1922.	Per cent this year is of 5-year average.
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	
Port receipts	4,700	2,116	2,259	2,646	2,982	3,213	2,358	136.3
Port stocks	995	1,637	1,338	1,501	1,193	824	1,405	58.7
Interior receipts	3,264	2,413	2,674	3,658	4,248	3,986	3,102	128.5
Interior stocks	670	1,207	1,424	1,520	1,461	1,179	1,376	85.7
Into sight	6,411	3,864	4,107	4,642	5,567	5,575	4,447	125.4
Northern spinners' takings	835	718	515	858	726	593	685	86.6
Southern spinners' takings	886	948	869	1,547	1,826	1,329	1,274	104.3
World's visible supply of American cotton	3,764	4,016	4,129	4,697	3,852	2,914	3,957	73.6

Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.

Inspected cotton, Government-classed, reported in warehouses at the ports of New York and New Orleans, of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in these markets subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act, as amended.

Grade.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	Nov. 16, 1923.	Nov. 17, 1922.	Nov. 18, 1921.	Nov. 16, 1923.	Nov. 17, 1922.	Nov. 18, 1921
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
No. 1 or Middling Fair	.....	7	.....	.....	1	3
No. 2 or Strict Good Middling	13	749	203	19	548	287
No. 3 or Good Middling	550	6,334	3,403	6	10,628	3,199
No. 4 or Strict Middling	3,899	12,125	13,545	1,257	27,966	16,116
No. 5 or Middling	7,710	11,175	29,353	2,407	23,226	31,502
No. 6 or Strict Low Middling	4,500	4,867	29,494	3,454	5,968	15,361
No. 7 or Low Middling	711	505	5,940	1,650	558	5,387
No. 3 Spotted or Good Middling Spotted	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 4 Spotted or Strict Middling Spotted	337	.....	.....	15	.....	.....
No. 5 Spotted or Middling Spotted	90	.....	.....	292	.....	.....
No. 3 Tinged or Good Middling Yellow Tinged	41	1,442	2,609	259	848	3,020
No. 4 Tinged or Strict Middling Yellow Tinged	40	436	2,854	114	369	2,752
No. 3 Stained or Good Middling Yellow Stained	.....	8	15	3	3	2
No. 3 Gray or Good Middling Gray	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	17,994	37,648	87,416	9,476	70,115	77,629

Total stocks of cotton, all kinds, reported on November 16, at the port of New York were 42,884 bales; on November 17, 1922, 59,538 bales; and on November 18, 1921, 113,294 bales.

Receipts at 10 Designated Spot Markets, August 1–November 16, 1923, and Stocks on November 16, 1923, with Comparisons.

[Compiled from commercial reports.]

Market.	Receipts.				Stocks.			
	Aug. 1–Nov. 18, 1921.	Aug. 1–Nov. 17, 1922.	Aug. 1–Nov. 16, 1923.	5-year average Aug. 1–Nov. 17, 1918–1922.	Nov. 18, 1921.	Nov. 17, 1922.	Nov. 16, 1923.	5-year average Nov. 17, 1918–1922.
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*
Norfolk	153	126	204	113	117	104	94	94
Augusta	176	145	120	193	147	75	55	138
Savannah	341	226	190	352	181	81	94	218
Montgomery	38	46	39	42	31	22	18	25
New Orleans	481	556	415	434	421	301	173	384
Memphis	435	461	294	329	272	173	132	243
Little Rock	90	127	60	86	51	64	40	47
Dallas	83	41	71	43	42	20	22	22
Houston	1,395	1,914	2,305	1,217	288	436	430	318
Galveston	1,244	1,452	1,638	1,047	405	496	312	381
Total	4,436	5,094	5,336	3,856	1,955	1,772	1,370	1,870

Premium Staple Cotton.

A good demand for premium staple cotton was reported at New Orleans and a fair demand at Memphis. Some of the sales reported in these markets during the week November 12–17, were as follows:

	Cents.
New Orleans:	
No. 5 or Middling to No. 4 or Strict Middling, full 1 in	33½
No. 4 or Strict Middling, full 1 in	34⅛
No. 5 or Middling to No. 4 or Strict Middling, 1 1/16 ins	35
No. 6 or Strict Low Middling, 1⅛ ins	33¾
No. 6 or Strict Low Middling, 1⅛ ins	33
No. 6 or Strict Low Middling to No. 5 or Middling, 1⅛ ins	34½
No. 5 or Middling, 1⅛ ins	35½
No. 5 or Middling to No. 4 or Strict Middling, 1⅛ ins	35
No. 7 or Low Middling, 1⅛ to 1 3/16 ins	33
Memphis:	
No. 6 or Strict Low Middling, 1 1/16 ins	33½
No. 5 or Middling, 1 1/16 ins	34½
No. 5 or Middling, full 1⅛ ins	35
No. 7 or Low Middling, full 1 3/16 ins	34
No. 5 or Middling, 1 3/16 ins	36½
No. 4 or Strict Middling, full 1¼ to 1 5/16 ins	38½

Daily Closing Quotations for No. 5 or Middling Spot Cotton at 10 Designated Spot Markets, Week of November 12–17, 1923, with Comparisons.

Market.	Nov. 12–17, 1923.						Nov. 13–18, 1922.					
	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
	Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
Norfolk	32.75	32.25	32.75	32.88	33.25	33.25	26.19	25.75	26.00	25.38	25.63	25.50
Augusta	32.75	32.19	32.69	32.94	33.25	33.25	25.88	25.50	25.75	25.00	25.25	25.25
Savannah	32.55	32.00	32.50	32.68	33.00	33.13	25.85	25.50	25.75	25.00	25.30	25.25
Montgomery	32.50	32.00	32.50	32.75	33.00	33.00	25.50	25.38	25.62	24.75	25.00	25.00
New Orleans	33.00	32.75	32.75	33.25	34.00	33.75	26.37	26.12	25.87	25.50	25.50	25.25
Memphis	33.25	33.25	33.25	33.50	33.75	33.75	26.25	26.25	26.25	25.75	25.75	25.75
Little Rock	33.50	33.25	33.25	33.50	33.75	33.75	25.75	25.75	25.87	25.50	25.50	25.50
Dallas	32.60	31.80	32.30	32.50	32.90	32.70	25.55	25.15	25.45	24.75	24.95	24.85
Houston	33.00	32.50	32.90	33.05	33.40	33.40	26.05	25.75	26.00	25.20	25.70	25.50
Galveston	33.30	32.80	33.20	33.40	33.70	33.55	26.10	25.80	26.05	25.25	25.65	25.55
Average	32.92	32.48	32.81	33.05	33.40	33.35	25.95	25.70	25.86	25.21	25.42	25.34

Spot Quotations for No. 5 or Middling Upland Cotton at New York on November 16, for Each of the Past 32 Years.

	Cents.		*Cents.*		*Cents.*		*Cents.*
1892	9.38	1900	9.88	1908	9.35	1916	20.40
1893	8.12	1901	8.00	1909	14.95	1917	29.55
1894	5.62	1902	8.30	1910	14.60	1918	29.92
1895	8.44	1903	11.30	1911	9.50	1919	39.65
1896	7.75	1904	10.15	1912	11.90	1920	19.25
1897	5.88	1905	11.15	1913	13.80	1921	18.75
1898	5.38	1906	11.60	1914	7.75	1922	25.50
1899	7.56	1907	10.60	1915	11.80	1923	34.80

Cottonseed Price Quotations.

Week of November 5–10, 1923, with Comparisons.

City.	Nov. 5–10, 1923.		Nov. 6–11, 1922.		Nov. 7–12, 1921.	
	Car lots.	Wagon lots.	Car lots.	Wagon lots.	Car lots.	Wagon lots.
	Per ton.	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*
Charlotte, N. C.	$54	$48.50		$40	$37	$32
Kelford, N. C.		42.00				
New Bern, N. C.	42	40.00	$46	44	38	33
Greenville, S. C.	55	50.00				
North, S. C.		55.00	57	55		
Orangeburg, S. C.	56	50.00	50	45	35	33
Atlanta, Ga.	56	53.00	50	46	36	33
Savannah, Ga.	55-57	50.00-55.00	50	47-48	36	33
Montgomery, Ala.	59		50		37	35
Memphis, Tenn.	[1] 53	50.00	48	42		31
Dyersburg, Tenn.	58	55.00			33	30
Pine Bluff, Ark.	55	50.00	48	42	34	30
Little Rock, Ark.	55	50.00			33	30
Blytheville, Ark.	55	45.00	45	40		30
Clarendon, Ark.	55	50.00			33	28
Earle, Ark.	53	48.00	45	40		
Mammoth Springs, Ark.	54	52.00	44	42	30	27
Newport, Ark.	53	52.00	43-48	40		28
Texarkana, Ark.	50	45.00	45	40		
Warren, Ark.	53	50.00			34	32
Greenville, Miss.	60	55.00	50	47	37	34
Batesville, Miss.		55.00			30	
Clarksdale, Miss.	60	53.00	50	40	37	32
Coldwater, Miss.	58	50.00	45	40	33	31
Indianola, Miss.	60	60.00		40		
Tupelo, Miss.	54	50.00	42	40	32	27
Vicksburg, Miss.	57	56.00	[1] 47	42		
Dallas, Tex.	52	50.00	43		35	32
Guthrie, Okla.	48	45.00	42	33	31	24
Shawnee, Okla.	45	40.00				

[1] F. o. b. shipping point.

Spot Cotton Quotations for November 17, and Sales During Week of November 12–17, 1923.

Price of No. 5 or Middling spot cotton for November 17, the commercial differences in price between No. 5 and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, and average differences and prices for the corresponding day in previous years, together with the total number of bales sold during the week of November 12–17, 1923, in each of the markets and total for all the markets, with comparisons as reported by the cotton exchanges.

Grade.	Norfolk.	Augusta	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average. Nov. 17, 1923.	Nov. 18, 1922.	Nov. 19, 1921.	Nov. 20, 1920.	Nov. 15, 1919.	Nov. 16, 1918.	Nov. 17, 1917.
White Standards:	*On.*[1]	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*
No. 1 or Middling Fair	175	162	165	162	200	175	175	225	185	162	179	136	223	338	295	163	90
No. 2 or Strict Good Middling	125	137	140	137	175	150	150	175	160	137	149	104	173	283	230	121	66
No. 3 or Good Middling	100	112	115	112	150	125	125	125	135	112	121	72	110	218	165	86	46
No. 4 or Strict Middling	50	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	100	75	75	44	60	120	90	46	23
No. 5 or Middling (cts. per lb.)	33.25	33.25	33.13	33.00	33.75	33.75	32.70	33.40	33.55	33.75	33.35	25.34	16.78	16.09	39.45	29.49	28.15
	Off.[1]	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*
No. 6 or Strict Low Middling	100	125	125	125	150	125	125	150	150	125	130	45	95	233	193	113	30
No. 7 or Low Middling	225	250	250	250	275	275	250	300	300	300	268	94	220	475	505	321	76
No. 8 or Strict Good Ordinary [2]	325	375	375	375	350	450	350	450	500	500	405	156	340	665	793	526	127
No. 9 or Good Ordinary [2]	450	500	500	500	450	600	450	600	700	700	545	226	443	855	1,038	686	175
Spotted:	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*		*On.*	*On.*	*On.*						
No. 3 or Good Middling	50	50	63	50	115	50	50	Even.	60	13	50						
No. 4 or Strict Middling	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	10	25	25	50	25	25	9						
No. 5 or Middling	75	100	100	75	*Off* 115	100	100	150	*Off* 75	125	102						
No. 6 or Strict Low Middling [2]	175	175	200	200	215	200	200	300	235	300	220						
No. 7 or Low Middling [2]	275	300	300	325	315	325	300	450	395	500	349						
Yellow tinged:	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*		*On.*	*On.*	*On.*						
No. 2 or Strict Good Middling	13	38	13	13	110	25	25	50	10	25	22						
	Off.	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*		*Off.*	*Off.*		*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*						
No. 3 or Good Middling	25	Even.	25	25	35	25	25	100	15	25	23	4	48	115	195	43	*On* 11
No. 4 or Strict Middling	75	125	60	63	*Off* 40	50	75	150	50	75	76	46	138	215	303	98	*Off* 24
No. 5 or Middling [2]	175	250	130	150	165	200	175	300	150	200	190	130	238	375	450	170	49
No. 6 or Strict Low Middling [2]	300	375	200	275	275	300	250	450	320	350	310	186	353	570	643	280	83
No. 7 or Low Middling [2]	400	500	275	400	375	400	325	600	490	550	432	249	455	820	918	475	127
Light Yellow Stained:					*On.*												
No. 3 or Good Middling	75	100	75	75	10	75	75	200	90	100	86						
No. 4 or Strict Middling [2]	125	150	125	125	*Off* 80	125	150	250	125	175	143						
No. 5 or Middling [2]	200	200	175	200	145	175	225	350	225	250	215						
Yellow stained:																	
No. 3 or Good Middling	113	150	125	125	100	125	100	300	165	150	145	95	225	338	428	185	51
No. 4 or Strict Middling [2]	175	200	175	175	150	175	150	350	200	250	200	171	315	458	570	270	78
No. 5 or Middling [2]	225	250	225	250	225	225	200	450	300	350	270	235	420	615	705	383	105
Gray:					*On.*				*On.*								
No. 3 or Good Middling	50	38	35	38	25	50	50	50	10	50	33						
No. 4 or Strict Middling [2]	100	88	85	88	*Off* 75	100	100	100	*Off* 25	100	86						
No. 5 or Middling [2]	150	150	135	138	125	150	150	200	150	150	150						
Blue Stained:																	
No. 3 or Good Middling [2]	125	150	100	113	75	125	125	150	90	150	120	116	273	438	568	258	54
No. 4 or Strict Middling [2]	175	225	150	163	125	150	175	200	125	200	169	169	363	563	675	365	86
No. 5 or Middling [2]	325	300	200	238	175	225	250	300	250	300	256	230	455	710	795	485	118
Sales for week, bales	11,932	4,010	3,053	530	13,900	10,486	66,243	44,250	19,014	8,354	[3] 181,772	[3] 70,356	[3] 70,227	[3,4] 71,876	[3] 136,376	[3] 39,353	[3] 157,262

[1] The differences are stated in terms of points or hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of No. 5 and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of No. 5.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] Total sales. Sales from Aug. 1 to Nov. 17, 1923, amounted to 2,263,710 bales, compared with 2,324,561 bales during the corresponding period in 1922, and 1,521,440 bales in 1921.

[4] Excludes sales at Dallas.

Stocks of American Cotton at European Ports, November 16, 1923, with Comparisons.

[Compiled from commercial reports.]

At—	Nov. 14, 1913.	Nov. 15, 1917.	Nov. 15, 1918.	Nov. 14, 1919.	Nov. 19, 1920.	Nov. 18, 1921.	Nov. 17, 1922.	Nov. 16, 1923.	5-year average, Nov. 17, 1918–1922.
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*
Liverpool	452	360	126	455	475	532	331	175	384
Manchester	29	24	34	59	59	49	36	23	47
Continent	440	224	141	221	241	627	281	192	302
Total	921	608	301	735	775	1208	648	390	733

Average Premiums for Staple Lengths of the Grade No. 5 or Middling, November 17, with Comparisons.

	New Orleans.			Memphis.		
	Nov. 17, 1923.	Nov. 18, 1922.	Nov. 19, 1921.	Nov. 17, 1923.	Nov. 18, 1922.	Nov. 19, 1921.
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
No. 5 short staple	33.75	25.25	16.50	33.75	25.75	18.00
Length.	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*
$1\frac{1}{16}$ ins.	100	150	225	75	125	150
$1\frac{1}{8}$ ins.	175	375	600	100	225	500
$1\frac{3}{16}$ ins.	275	550	1,000	275	425	1,000
$1\frac{1}{4}$ ins.	400	800	1,400	375	725	1,200
$1\frac{5}{16}$ ins.	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
$1\frac{3}{8}$ ins.	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Quotations reported on November 16 for Pima American-Egyptian cotton f. o. b. New England mill points were as follows: No. 1 grade 41½¢ per lb.; No. 2, 40½¢. A year ago Pima cotton on the same terms was quoted at 38½¢ per lb. for No. 1, and 37½¢ for No. 2.

Exports of American Cotton.

August 1 to November 16, 1923, with Comparisons.

[Compiled from Government and commercial reports.]

To—	Aug. 1–Nov. 14, 1913.	Aug. 1–Nov. 19, 1920.	Aug. 1–Nov. 18, 1921.	Aug. 1–Nov. 17, 1922.	Aug. 1–Nov. 16, 1923.	4-year average Aug. 1–Nov. 17, 1919–1922.	Per cent this year is of 4-year average.
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Per cent.*
Great Britain	1,225,053	566,895	554,811	607,560	721,796	610,613	118.2
France	564,031	250,244	320,210	306,642	333,005	249,492	133.5
Germany	1,039,980	284,432	486,130	344,594	430,616	306,219	140.6
Italy	139,180	89,374	132,219	161,500	188,369	122,473	153.8
Japan	88,665	7,929	348,075	151,604	207,070	141,444	146.4
China	.....	1,519	57,872	3,950	10,475	15,835	66.2
Spain	97,514	89,609	112,773	119,614	91,086	100,327	90.8
Belgium	72,713	63,822	59,499	80,700	62,906	62,631	100.4
Canada [1]	24,724	35,454	41,177	35,487	29,955	36,454	82.2
Other countries	79,359	66,944	69,357	71,881	107,362	84,016	127.8
Total	3,331,219	1,456,222	2,182,123	1,883,532	2,182,640	1,729,504	126.2

[1] Exports to Canada are for the period Aug. 1 to Oct. 31.

Exports for the week ending Nov. 16 amounted to 284,424 bales, compared with 87,388 bales the previous week, 230,968 bales for the corresponding week in 1922, and 348,486 bales for the week ending Nov. 14, 1913.

Cotton Growing in Sonora, Mexico.

Cotton growing has now become well established in the fertile river valleys of the State of Sonora, reports Consul Henry C. A. Damm, of Nogales, under date of November 6. The acreage this year is approximately 2,500 to 3,000 acres and producers are expecting a crop of one bale per acre. The staple is from 1 to $1\frac{1}{16}$ inches and is expected to grade middling or better. The soil is well adapted to cotton growing, the cost of production is low, labor is abundant and cheap, there is a long growing and picking season, and insect pests have not yet appeared. The chief obstacles to an extension of production are lack of capital and inadequate transportation facilities.

New Publications Issued.

The following publications were issued by the United States Department of Agriculture during the week ending November 20, 1923. A copy of any of them, except those otherwise noted, may be obtained free upon application to the assistant in charge of publications, United States Department of Agriculture, as long as the department's supply lasts.

After the department's supply is exhausted publications can be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Purchase order and remittance should be addressed to the Superintendent of Documents direct and not to the Department of Agriculture.

Effect of Feeding Turnips on the Flavor and Odor of Milk. By C. J. Babcock, Assistant Market Milk Specialist, Dairy Division, Bureau of Animal Industry. Pp. 8, figs. 2. November 15, 1923. (Department Bulletin 1208.) Price, 5 cents.

Inventory of Seeds and Plants Imported by the Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction during the period from April 1 to June 30, 1921. Pp. 100, pls. 5. October, 1923. (Inventory No. 67, Nos. 52855 to 53895.) Bureau of Plant Industry. Price, 15 cents.

Inventory of Seeds and Plants Imported by the Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction during the period from July 1 to September 30, 1921. Pp. 65, pls. 4. October, 1923. (Inventory No. 68, Nos. 53896 to 54425.) Bureau of Plant Industry. Price, 10 cents.

Inventory of Seeds and Plants Imported by the Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction during the period from October 1 to December 31, 1921. Pp. 41, pls. 5. October, 1923. (Inventory No. 69. Nos. 54426 to 54676.) Bureau of Plant Industry. Price, 10 cents.

Journal of Agricultural Research. Vol. 25, No. 9. September 1, 1923. Contents: Specialized Varieties of Puccinia glumarum and Hosts for Variety tritici. (G–327.) By Charles W. Hungerford and C. E. Owens. Pp. 363–401, pls. 6. Price, 10 cents.

Same, Vol. 25, No. 10. September 8, 1923. Contents: Origin and Control of Apple-Blotch Cankers. (Ind.–12.) By Max W. Gardner.—Determination of the Surface Area of Cattle and Swine. (Mo.–6.) By Albert G. Hogan and Charles I. Skouby. Pp. 403–430, pls. 4. Price, 10 cents.

NOTE.—Volumes 1 to 4 of the Journal of Agricultural Research were published monthly, volumes 5 to 16 weekly, volume 17 monthly, volumes 18 to 21 semimonthly, and volume 22 weekly. The publication of the Journal was suspended December 1, 1921, volume 22, No. 9 being the last issue, and no parts were issued for 1922. The Journal is now being published weekly, beginning January 6, 1923, with volume 23, No. 1. The Journal is distributed free only to libraries of agricultural colleges and experiment stations, to large universities, technical schools, and such institutions as make suitable exchanges with the department. It will not be sent free to individuals. The Superintendent of Documents will receive subscriptions for this publication. The domestic price is $4 per year and the foreign price $5.25 per year.

Monthly Weather Review. Vol. 51, No. 8. August, 1923. Pp. 383–435, figs. 9, charts 10.

Special articles: Concerning normals, secular trends, and climatic changes. By C. F. Marvin.—An improved method of computing meteorological normals. By H. W. Clough.—Hourly precipitation at Syracuse, N. Y. By M. R. Sanford.—Efficiency of smoke screens as a protection from frost. By H. H. Kimball and B. G. MacIntire.—Cloud dissipated by kite. By J. A. Riley.—Forecasting rain on the west Texas coast. By J. P. McAuliffe.—Waterspouts near Corpus Christi, Tex. By J. P. McAuliffe.—The first cool wave of 1923 in the Dakotas and Lake Region. By A. J. Henry.—Fires caused by lightning in Iowa, 1919–1922. By R. N. Covert.

NOTE.—The Monthly Weather Review is sent *free* only to organizations and scientific institutions exchanging like courtesies, to libraries of and workers in agricultural colleges and experiment stations, to universities and other institutions of learning in which systematic courses of instruction in meteorology are offered, and to officials of the Government.

Single numbers will be supplied free so long as the bureau's supply lasts, and the Review can be obtained regularly from the Superintendent of Documents at the nominal price of $1.50 per annum. Single copies may be had from the same source at 15 cents the copy.

The Occurrence of Diseases of Adult Bees. II. By E. F. Phillips, Apiculturist, Bureau of Entomology. Pp. 34. November, 1923. (Department Circular 287.) Price, 5 cents.

Service and Regulatory Announcements. Bureau of Chemistry. No. 162. Notices of Judgment 11551–11600. November 5, 1923. Pp. 301–324. November, 1923. Price, 5 cents.

Weather

Unusually Pleasant Fall Weather.

The week ending November 20 was characterized by dry and pleasant weather in much the greater portion of the country. Some rather heavy rains fell in the Southwest and moderate showers prevailed from the Lake region eastward and in the far Northwest, but elsewhere little or no rain was reported. Temperatures for the week averaged above normal generally, except along the south Atlantic coast and the immediate Gulf sections. It was especially warm for the season in Central and Northern States from the Misissippi Valley westward to the Rocky Mountains, the northern Great Plains showing average temperatures from 12° to 16° above normal. In the East freezing weather again extended southward to central South Carolina, but temperatures as low as freezing were not reported from the lower Ohio Valley nor south of the central Mississippi Valley and central Kansas; the lowest recorded for the week was 4° at Lander, Wyo. Unusually low temperatures have prevailed for several weeks in the vicinity of Lander due to snow-cover and atmospheric conditions favorable for rapid radiation.

Farm work was somewhat retarded in the extreme lower Great Plains and eastern Texas by rains early in the week, but elsewhere throughout the Southern States conditions were favorable for field work, which made satisfactory progress except that it was too dry in some sections for plowing and fall seeding. The cool weather in the more southeastern States was rather unfavorable for truck except the hardier varieties, and rainfall is generally needed in that section; in fact, rain is needed in nearly all districts from the Ohio River and Virginia southward. Farm work made generally good progress in the Ohio Valley States, although there was some interruption by rain in parts of Illinois and Indiana.

While precipitation was light in the Northeast, soil moisture is mostly sufficient. Streams again are reported very low in some of the Atlantic Coast States, particularly in South Carolina. In the central and northern trans-Mississippi States the warm, dry, and pleasant weather was favorable for outdoor operations and seasonable farm work made good advance, while another good drying week was experienced in the upper Mississippi Valley.

Moderate temperatures prevailing in the far Southwest following the recent rainfall have been beneficial to the range and stock interests, particularly in southern Nevada. More moisture is needed in the Pacific Coast States; the soil has become too dry for winter grains in Washington, with the late seedings starting slowly in Oregon, while plowing, planting, and growth of grains are being retarded by dry soil in California.

Small grains.—The weather was generally fair throughout the principal winter wheat growing States, with temperatures moderate to rather high for the season in all sections. Under these conditions winter wheat grew well, although it was too dry locally in parts of the Ohio Valley area. The progress and condition of the crop continued good in Missouri and Kansas. Seeding was practically done in the latter State, with the earlier seeded fields from 3 to 6 inches high, though there is some complaint of extension of the fly-infested area.

Seeding made only fair progress in Oklahoma, but the early seeded wheat is in good to excellent condition and is being pastured. Seeding made good progress in western Texas. More moisture is needed in the north Pacific States, while growth of early seeded grains was retarded by lack of moisture in California and plowing and planting were hindered. Conditions were satisfactory, as a rule, for winter oats in the west Gulf States, but it was too dry for this crop in many sections in the east Gulf area, while late sown wheat is coming up slowly in parts of the Middle Atlantic Coast States. Rice threshing has been nearly completed in many places in Louisiana, and the harvest of a smaller crop than last year has been finished in California.

Corn.—Good weather for drying corn has been experienced in the upper Mississippi Valley, especially in Iowa, for the past 10 days. Showers during the week caused some interruption to husking in Indiana and Illinois, but generally this work made good progress in those States, as well as in Ohio and Kentucky. There is considerable complaint of soft corn in some places in Ohio, because of the early frost and freezing weather. Husking made very good progress in Iowa, where this work in general is about one-half completed. Husking made unusually good advance with the favorable weather prevailing in the central and northern Plains States, but progress was rather slow, because of wet, boggy fields, in the extreme lower plains.

Cotton.—Heavy rain occurred at the beginning of the week over the northwestern portion of the Cotton Belt, but practically no rain fell in central and eastern cotton-growing districts. Temperatures were moderate as a rule. There was some cotton picked during the week in Oklahoma, but work was generally retarded in many sections by wet fields. This work made rapid progress in western and northwestern Texas, while the week was very favorable for field operations in Arkansas. Many farmers have completed picking in the more northeastern portion of the belt, where harvesting operations are being finished as rapidly as the labor supply will permit. There was interruption in North Carolina by rain on only one day. Conditions continued favorable in New Mexico, Arizona, and California.

Truck and miscellaneous crops.—The unseasonably cool weather in Florida was unfavorable for truck, except for celery and lettuce which did well, and frosts on several mornings locally damaged tender varieties; car-lot shipments of lettuce were begun. More moisture was needed in other east Gulf States where truck was mostly in poor to only fair condition. Transplanting cabbage was retarded by dry soil in southern Alabama, and sweet potato vines were mostly killed by frost in Georgia, though the harvest is yielding satisfactorily. Truck did well as a rule in the west Gulf section, conditions being especially favorable in Arkansas. Late truck crops have been mostly harvested in the north Pacific Coast States, but they need more moisture in California.

Favorable weather for casing tobacco obtained in Wisconsin, but is was too dry for the proper handling of this crop in Kentucky. The harvest of sugar beets made good advance where not completed; pulling was at its height on the western slope in Colorado. Cooler nights were favorable for cane in Louisiana in increasing the sugar content, but yields are still rather light. The harvesting and grinding of this crop continued in Georgia; there was some local damage to seed cane by frost in Florida.

Ranges, pastures, and stock.—The range and stock were favorably affected during the week over the great southwestern grazing districts by reason of mild temperatures and light rainfall. The water supply was reported as plentiful in Arizona with stock in fair to excellent condition, while both the range and stock continue in mostly good to excellent shape in New Mexico and Texas. The stock and range are in only fair condition in southwestern Utah, but are good elsewhere in that State, while the range has been much improved in southern Nevada by reason of recent rains and prevailing mild temperatures.

Good crops of alfalfa hay are in shock on the western slope of Colorado where winter feed is ample; livestock is good generally in that State, though some range grass on the eastern slope froze before maturing. The range continued open in Wyoming, except in the west-central portion where covered by about 5 inches of snow and where feeding was necessary, with some shrinkage reported.

All stock are reported good in Idaho, with sheep on the winter range and feed plentiful. Cattle have declined in quality, however, in Montana. The autumn rains have been somewhat unfavorable for curing hay in that State, with much lowering of color, though as a rule livestock continues in good to excellent condition, with the ranges generally open. Pastures needed more rain in the north Pacific Coast States, and it continued too dry in California. Conditions remain satisfactory generally for stock interests in central and eastern portions of the country.

Fruit.—The harvest of late apples continued in California, while marketing of this crop progressed in North Carolina. Packing of Georgia apples was completed and the crop was saved in Ohio in good shape. Citrus fruits continue good in sections where grown, and shipments are increasing, with satsuma oranges being marketed in carload lots in Alabama. Raisins are mostly dried in California and grapes are still being shipped. Strawberry plants made fair to good progress in Florida.

Week Mostly Warm for the Season.

Cool weather for the season prevailed in the East and Northwest at the beginning of the week, but it was warmer than normal over the Great Plains and Mississippi Valley States. There were no marked changes in temperature as the week progressed, but the latter part had unusually cool weather in the Northeastern States. Temperature readings were persistently above normal in the interior of the country.

The pressure was relatively low over the Lake region during much of the week, resulting in frequent, though light, precipitation in that section, and about the middle portion rain or snow

was rather widespread from Kentucky and Virginia northward. Rainfall was frequent also in the west Gulf region and lower Rio Grande Valley, with some heavy rainfall. Elsewhere precipitation was of a local character, with fair weather prevailing in most districts.

Chart 1, page 568, shows that temperatures for the week were largely in excess of normal over the Upper Mississippi Valley and the northern Great Plains, the plus departures from normal for these areas ranging from 10° to 14°. The excess in temperature also extended eastward to cover New England, and westward to the Pacific coast. Below normal temperatures were reported from the immediate South Atlantic Coast States, Florida, and the Gulf coast sections.

Chart 2, page 568, indicates that the area of greatest rainfall obtained over eastern Texas, Oklahoma, and northwestern Arkansas. The greatest amount reported for the week was 3.4 inches at San Antonio, Tex. Precipitation was light over the remainder of the country, with the exception of northwestern Washington, where generous rains occurred. No rain fell over the Southeastern States during the week, as well as over the greater part of the lower Great Plains, the central Rockies, eastern Montana, and southern California.

Sunshine for the week was greatly in excess of the normal over the central Great Plains and central Rocky Mountain region. The excess of sunshine also extended from the South Atlantic States to the Pacific coast, with the exception of southern Texas, where the sunshine was deficient. The deficiency was also marked over the Great Lakes and New England, where sunshine averaged less than 20 per cent of the normal.

Weather in Corn and Wheat Regions of Argentina.

The Argentina, South America, data in the table on this page show that the week ending November 19, in the corn and winter wheat zone of that country, was characterized by warm, rainy weather. The temperature for the week averaged 4° above normal, while the rainfall averaged 1.3 inches, or 0.3 inch above normal. Rainfall in this area was mostly light during the preceding four weeks and this is the second successive week with temperature above normal.

It was somewhat warmer than the preceding week in the southern winter wheat zone, but the mean temperature continued slightly below the seasonal averages. The rainfall just equaled the normal for the week. This is the season of maximum normal rainfall in Argentina.

Fall Frost.

The first killing frost in fall usually occurs in the great central valleys and the middle Atlantic coast section during the month of October. On the average it occurs somewhat earlier than October in the interior of the Northeastern States and Michigan, and from central and northern Wisconsin westward, including nearly all of South Dakota and the western portion of Nebraska. By the close of October frost has usually occurred southward to the northern portion of the east Gulf States, and over much of Arkansas and Oklahoma.

The temperature for October, during the current year averaged near normal in most sections east of the Mississippi River, but the month was considerably cooler than the average throughout the interior States to the westward, except along the Pacific coast. The first killing frost in the Central-Northern States occurred this year on September 12 and 13, but the area covered was confined to the northern portions of North Dakota and Minnesota, though it included much of Wisconsin and parts of northeastern Iowa. This was 10 days to 2 weeks or more earlier than the average date for these localities.

Thereafter, about one month elapsed before the frost area was extended south of the localities named, the first reported from the interior valleys and central Plains being October 20 and 21, except in the upper Ohio Valley where killing frost occurred on October 6 and 7. Generally in the interior of the country frost occurred this fall later than the average date, many places being one to two weeks, or more, later than usual. At the close of October the frost line had extended southward to about its average location for the season except that in the interior of the southeastern portion of the country some sections, where frost usually occurs by that date, were still free from killing frost.

Temperature and Precipitation for the Week November 14–20, 1923.

Districts and stations.	Temperature. Average.	Temperature. Departure from normal.	Precipitation. Total.	Precipitation. Departure from normal.
Atlantic Coast.	°	°	Ins.	Ins.
Portland, Me.	38	+1	T.	−0.8
Burlington	34	+1	0.1	−0.5
Northfield	32	+1	0.1	−0.4
Concord	38	+1	0	−0.8
Boston	42	+1	T.	−1.0
New Haven	42	+1	T.	−0.8
Albany	38	0	T.	−0.6
Ithaca	38	0	0.1	−0.5
Binghamton	40	+3	0.1	−0.4
New York	44	+1	T.	−0.7
Scranton	40	+2	0.1	−0.4
Harrisburg	42	+1	0.1	−0.4
Philadelphia	46	+1	T.	−0.7
Trenton	42	−2	T.	−0.8
Atlantic City	44	−1	T.	−0.8
Baltimore	48	+2	T.	−0.6
Washington	46	+1	T.	−0.6
Norfolk	48	−3	T.	−0.6
Richmond	46	−2	T.	−0.5
Lynchburg	48	+2	0	−0.6
Wytheville	42	0	T.	−0.7
Asheville	42	−2	T.	−0.8
Charlotte	50	0	0	−0.6
Raleigh	50	0	T.	−0.5
Wilmington	52	−3	T.	−0.5
Charleston	52	−6	T.	−0.9
Columbia, S. C.	52	−1	T.	−0.5
Augusta	52	−2	0	−0.7
Atlanta	52	+1	0	−0.7
Macon	50	−3	0	−0.6
Savannah	54	−4	0	−0.6
Gulf States.				
Jacksonville	54	−8	0	−0.4
Miami	64	−7	0	−0.5
Key West	68	−6	0	−0.4
Tampa	58	−8	T.	−0.3
Pensacola	56	−4	0	−0.6
Mobile	56	−2	0	−0.7
Montgomery	54	−1	0	−0.7
Anniston	50	−1	0	−0.7
Birmingham	52	−2	T.	−0.7
Meridian	54	+1	0	−1.0
Vicksburg	58	+2	T.	−0.9
New Orleans	60	−1	0	−0.7
Shreveport	56	+1	T.	−0.9
Little Rock	54	+3	T.	−1.1
Fort Smith	52	+3	0.2	−0.7
Bentonville	52	+6	1.0	+0.2
Oklahoma	52	+5	1.4	+0.8
Abilene	52	0	0.8	+0.6
Fort Worth	56	+2	0.6	+0.2
Dallas	54	.....	1.0	.....
Palestine	56	−1	0.4	−0.4
Taylor	58	+1	0.6	0
Houston	60	.....	1.5	.....
Galveston	60	−3	0.7	−0.2
Corpus Christi	60	−3	1.7	+1.2
San Antonio	60	+1	3.4	+3.0
Del Rio	58	−1	2.1	+1.8
Ohio Valley and Tennessee.				
Memphis	56	+5	T.	−1.2
Nashville	50	+2	0.2	−0.8
Chattanooga	50	0	T.	−0.8
Knoxville	49	+2	T.	−0.8
Lexington	42	−2	0.1	−0.8
Louisville	48	+2	T.	−1.1
Evansville	48	+3	T.	−1.0
Indianapolis	46	+4	0.1	−0.8
Cincinnati	44	+2	T.	−0.8
Dayton	44	+2	T.	−0.6
Columbus	42	+1	0.1	−0.7
Parkersburg	44	+1	0.1	−0.6
Elkins	40	+1	0.3	−0.4
Pittsburgh	42	0	0.1	−0.5
Upper Mississippi Valley.				
St. Paul	40	+8	T.	−0.3
La Crosse	42	+8	0.1	−0.2
Madison	42	+8	0	−0.4
Charles City	42	+10	0	−0.4
Dubuque	44	+8	T.	−0.4
Des Moines	46	+8	T.	−0.2
Keokuk	46	+6	0	−0.4
Peoria	44	+7	0.6	0
Terre Haute	46	.....	0.2	.....
Springfield, Ill	46	+5	0.2	−0.4
Hannibal	46	+5	0.3	−0.2
St. Louis	48	+4	0.2	−0.5
Cairo	50	+4	T.	−1.
Lake Region.				
Canton	34	+1	0.3	−0.5
Syracuse	38	0	0.1	−0.5
Oswego	38	0	0.1	−0.4
Buffalo	40	+1	0.4	−0.5
Erie	40	−1	0.4	−0.4
Cleveland	40	0	0.4	−0.3
Toledo	40	0	0.2	−0.4
Detroit	40	+2	0.4	−0.2
Saginaw	36	+1	0.1	−0.5
Alpena	38	+4	0.2	−0.3
Grand Rapids	40	+3	0.2	−0.4
Chicago	46	+6	0.1	−0.4
Fort Wayne	40	.....	0.5	.....
Milwaukee	42	+6	0.3	−0.1
Green Bay	40	+9	T.	−0.4
Escanaba	38	+7	0.4	−0.1
Ludington	40	.....	0.2	.....
Sault Ste. Marie	36	+6	0.3	−0.4
Marquette	38	+7	0.3	−0.3
Duluth	38	+9	0.5	+0.2
Missouri Valley.				
Springfield, Mo.	48	+5	1.2	+0.5
Columbia, Mo.	48	+6	0.1	−0.5
Kansas City	50	+9	0	−0.3
St. Joseph	46	.....	0	.....
Topeka	48	+7	0	−0.2
Wichita	50	+7	0	−0.2
Dodge City	48	+6	0	−0.1
Concordia	46	+7	0	−0.2
North Platte	46	+10	0	−0.1
Lincoln	46	+9	T.	−0.2
Omaha	46	+8	T.	−0.2
Sioux City	44	+10	T.	−0.1
Valentine	44	+10	0	−0.1
Rapid City	44	+11	0	−0.1
Pierre	44	+11	T.	−0.1
Huron	40	+9	T.	−0.1
Moorhead	40	+14	0.1	−0.1
Devils Lake	38	+16	0.2	+0.1
Bismarck	42	+14	T.	−0.1
Williston	40	+14	0.2	+0.1
Mountain Region.				
Miles City	44	+14	0	−0.1
Havre	44	+14	0	−0.2
Kalispell	34	+3	0.1	−0.3
Helena	40	+7	0.1	−0.1
Sheridan	42	+9	T.	.....
Lander	16	−12	0	−0.1
Cheyenne	42	+8	0	−0.1
Grand Junction	42	+2	0	−0.1
Denver	46	+7	0	−0.1
Pueblo	44	+5	0	−0.1
Amarillo	48	+5	0	−0.3
El Paso	52	+2	0.1	0
Roswell	46	−2	0	−0.3
Santa Fe	40	+2	0	−0.2
Flagstaff	36	+2	0.1	−0.2
Phoenix	60	+2	0.1	−0.2
Yuma	64	+2	T.	−0.1
Tonopah	44	+3	0	−0.2
Modena	40	+2	0	−0.1
Salt Lake City	42	+2	0	−0.4
Reno	44	+3	T.	−0.3
Winnemucca	40	+2	0	−0.2
Pocatello	42	+6	0	−0.1
Lewiston	40	0	0.4	+0.1
Baker	38	+4	T.	−0.3
Walla Walla	42	0	0.1	−0.5
Spokane	38	0	0.1	−0.4
Pacific Coast.				
Tatoosh Island	50	+5	1.0	−1.4
Seattle	48	+4	0.2	−1.4
North Head	54	+7	0.4	−1.1
Portland, Oreg.	48	+2	0.3	−1.3
Roseburg	50	+5	0.4	−0.7
Eureka	50	−1	0.8	−0.6
Red Bluff	58	+5	0.1	−0.7
Sacramento	60	+7	0	−0.6
San Francisco	64	+8	0	−0.7
Fresno	58	+4	0	−0.4
San Luis Obispo	64	+8	0	−0.5
Los Angeles	70	+9	0	−0.4
San Diego	66	+6	0	−0.2
Argentina, S. A.[1]				
Corn and northern wheat area	72	+4	1.3	+0.3
Southern wheat area	64	−1	0.6	0

[1] For week ending Monday. T. indicates trace.

Chart 1.—Departure of Mean Temperature from the Normal, Week Ending 8 a. m., November 20, 1923.

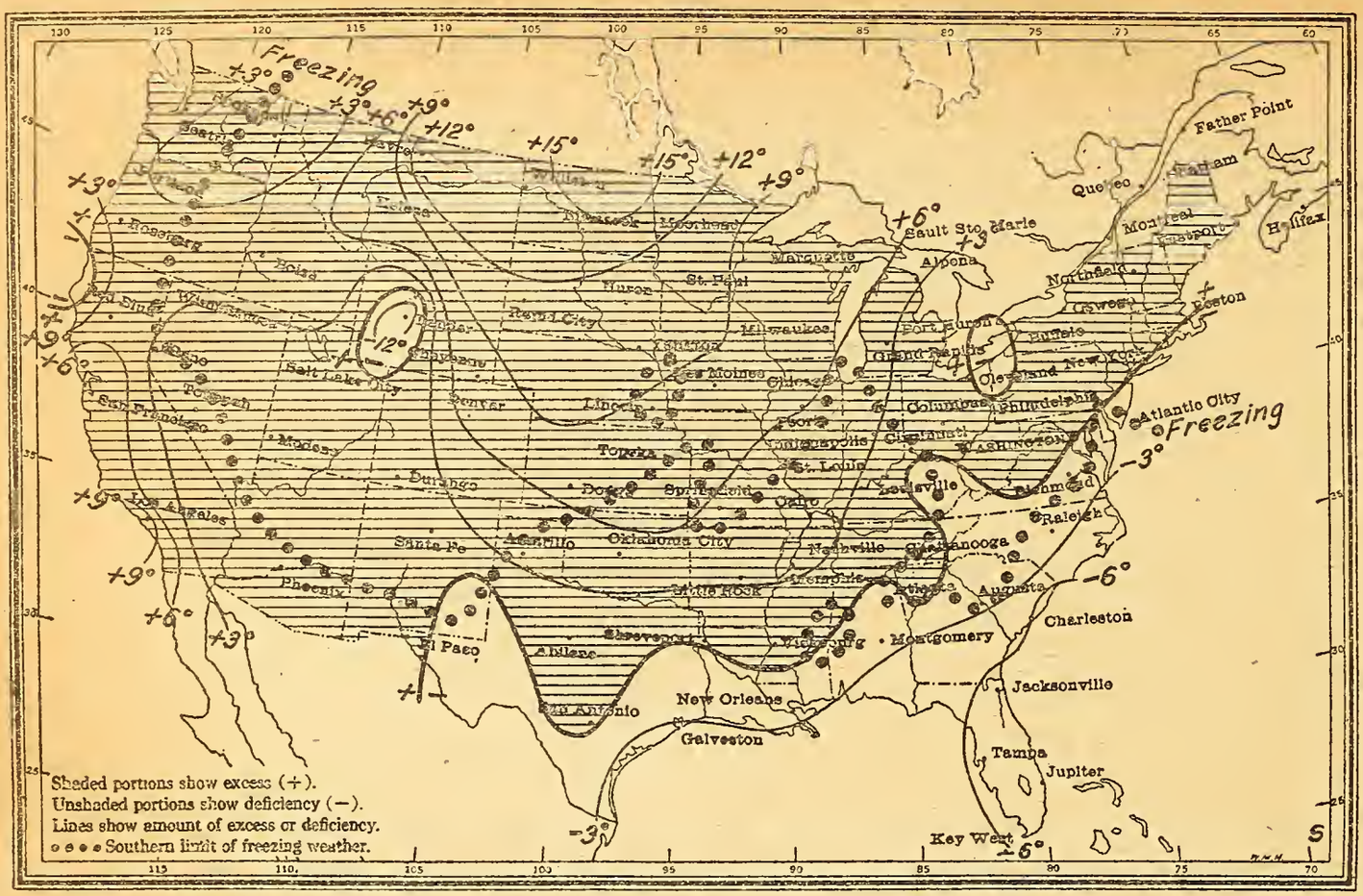

Chart 2.—Precipitation, Inches, Week Ending 8 a. m., November 20, 1923.

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